PRICE, 8 ANNA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,167—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-8 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 6-12
23-0 12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0 12-8
26-0 14-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	26-0 14-0
35-8 18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafite	35-8 18-12
39-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafite	39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Partitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	3270	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	K. Stewart	17th "
BOKHARA	2950	500	F. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	——	——	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 11th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perlot	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jedda, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,820	5th July.
BANCOORA	2,880	1st September.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	On or about 15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1889. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simpson, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 12th July, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S ENTREE OR SIDE DISHES.

ENTREE or SIDE DISHES in the Finest Quality Electro-Plate, each consisting of Electro-Plated Dish and Cover: the Cover is fitted with a removable Handle, to enable it to be used as a Dish when required.

Price, Rs. 50 each.

Entrée or Side Dishes complete with Warmers: these are the same as the Entrée Dish above, with the addition of the Warmer.

Price, Rs. 110, complete.

ELECTRO-PLATE, JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES."
HARLEQUIN-WARE.
IN A VARIETY OF BRILLIANT COLOURS.

		Rs.	ans.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	40	0
Coffee do. do.	" "	25	0
Tea do. do.	" "	25	0
Tea Plates 6" do.	" "	12	0
Breakfast do. 7"	" "	16	0
do. do. 9"	" "	18	0
Slop Basin	each	3	8
Sugar "	"	3	8
Cream Jug	"	3	8
Milk "	"	5	0
Dish 10"	"	5	0
do. 12"	"	7	0
Cake Plates	"	3	8
Tea Pots	"	5	0
Salvers	"	10	0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR DRYING AND MATURING CIGARS.

1 Quart,	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER-FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated.	Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation.	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula.	Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation.	Per phial. Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever.	Per bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above.	Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 9.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.
We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.—

TREACHER & Co. also keep in Stock the following Garden Tools, &c. :—

Ladies' Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.	Rs.	3	8 to 5	0
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, and Hoe	"	5	0 to 6	0
Shears, various sizes	Rs.	3	8 to 7	8
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in., Re. 1-8; 8 in.	"			2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	"	3	0 to 5	0
Vine or Grape Scissors	"	1	8 to 3	0
Budding Knives with Ivory Handles	"	2	0 to 3	8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buckhorn Handles	"	2	4 to 2	12
Flower Gatherers (Selby's	"			5 0
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	"			6 8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SILK UMBRELLAS.
GUARANTEED QUALITY.
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's. Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's. Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames. Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	...£500,000
" Subscribed and paid up	...£250,000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta	MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay "	KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

KEMP'S

Contains ALL Information relative to the Maintenance of Health and the Treatment of Diseases and Accidents.

COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH.

The Diseases are arranged in Alphabetical Order, and a copious Index furnishes a ready means of Reference.
FOR INDIA AND THE TROPICS.
The Medical portion has been revised by a qualified Medical Man.
Limp Roan, Pocket Size, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone, effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SUPERIOR GREASE PROOF LININGS, EXTRA LIGHT. FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE BEST QUALITY. WELL VENTILATED. SHAPES. LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO. OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	Rs. 8 8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes	
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown ...	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout ...	
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats ...	Rs. 7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE .....Miss MAGGIE FORD.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!
FRIDAY, July 4, commencing at 9 p.m.

MISS MAGGIE FORD'S
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC
ENTERTAINMENT.

The Charming Comedietta.
"RUTH'S ROMANCE"

Characters by Mr. HART, Mr Hamilton, and MISS MAGGIE FORD.

To be Followed by a Grand
MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT,

"Kiskey" will sing "Always the Same" "Mr. E. J. Brandon" will sing "White Wings" and "The Sexton."

Mr. Will. J. Mayers as "The Modern Hindoo.
Mr. Seyd our Dove will play a Piano-forte Selection."
Miss Maggie Ford will dance a "Sailors Hornpipe" in Costume.

To conclude with the Musical Farcical Absurdity
"SNAPPING TURTLES,"
As played by Miss Ford upwards of 500 Times.

Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas. Soldiers and Sailors, Half Price to Second and Third Seats.
Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is here by given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 14th, to MONDAY the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate 12 per cent., per annum free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 28th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1860.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 P.M. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Harold R. King and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMCHANDER KEROBA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

LUXUMIBAI, widow of JANARDHAN RAMCHANDER.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

The 21st day of February, 1890.

L. N. BANAJEE.
LUXMEEBAI, widow of JANARDHAN RAMCHANDER, Petitioner in person.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well, digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

WELDON'S
PRATICAL
NEEDLE WORK.

Rs. 1-10 Each Volume.

VOL. I. CONTAINING:

How to Knit 148 Useful Articles.
How to Knit Stockings,
How to Crochet 136 Articles.
How to do Artistic Patch Work.
How to make Macrame Lace.
How to Knit and Crochet Quilts, and with nearly 400 Engravings.

VOL. II, CONTAINING:

How to Knit Useful Articles.
How to Knit Stockings and Socks.
How to Work Cross-Stich.
How to do Crewel Work.
How to Crochet Fancy Edgings.
How to do Netting.
How to Crochet Useful Articles.
How to do Applique Work.
How to Work Smocking.
How to make Bazaar Articles.
How to Knit Fancy Edgings.
How to make Macrame Lace, and with nearly 500 Engravings.

VOL. III, CONTAINING:

How to Knit Useful Articles.
How to do Crochet-Macrame.
How to Work Netting.
How to make Artistic Patch Work.
How to Crotchet Useful Articles.
How to Knit Stocking and Socks.
How to Work Smocking.
How to do Decoration Needle Work.
How to Knit and Crotchet Quilts, Borders, etc., and with nearly 400 Engravings.

VOL. IV, CONTAINING:

How to make Mount Mellick Embroidery,
How to Work Tatting.
How to do Bead Work.
How to Crotchet Useful Articles.
How to Knit.
How to Work Smocking,
How to do Decorative Needle Work.
How to make Macrame Lace, with nearly 350 Engravings.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,

BOMBAY, 33, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUPSING MATHURADAS has contracted to sell unto JETHABHAI OOLLANJI the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Medows, Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 3rd day of July 1890.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the registration district of the Fort, but now in the registration district of Bombay, assessed in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's old Nos. 680, 680 and 681 Collector's new Nos. 6867, 6868, 6869, old survey Nos. 1075, 1076, 1076 and new survey. No. 8595. and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 58 and now under Street Nos. 222 to 228 and 19, 21, 23 and ward No. 2082, containing, by admeasurement 304 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Modikhana Street aforesaid, on or towards the west partly by the Sweepers' passage, partly by the property of the late Bhimji Purshotam and now of his sons Jetha Bhimjee and others, and partly by the property of Cursondas Vallubhdas, on or towards the north by the lane leading from Bazaar Gate Street to Modikhana Street and called or known by the name of Devji Dwarkadas Lane, and on or towards the south by the house of Thucker Ramji Chatar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Rupsing Mathuradas and his tenants.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODER and
JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from Colonel W. H. Haydon, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Military Store Lane and opposite H. M's Mint, Fort, consisting of teak joists, planks, old rafters, punkha bars, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHINCHPOOGLY NEAR THE KALA CHOWKEY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of those concerned, sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company's Mills, at Chinchpoogly, the surplus stock of building materials, consisting of planking, beam-ends, bamboo rafters, and other building materials left by Mistri Allarakhia Arab (since deceased) on the said mill premises.

The above will be sold in suitable lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

6 Cashmere suits, 1 gold border saddle cloth.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong single-seated brougham.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2, age 5 off, very quiet, goes in saddle and harness.
1 bay Persian horse, 14-1. 4 years old, will be a good racer.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab, 14-2½, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 light brougham in good order.
1. second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND OLD STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPARTMENT, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A lot of unserviceable and old stores in convenient lots consisting of empty crates, packing cases, cask barrels, cans and drums, Telegraph materials and wire, zinc packing case lining, cast steel files, iron chain, broken glass, leather and rubber cuttings, old lamps, furniture, waste paper and old clothing, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BROWN RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action at Wari Bunder, by order and in the godown of Mr. Vizbhoocandas Nagurdsund on account and at the risk of Mukhunlali Govindram—

1 lot 666 bags brown rapeseed.
1 lot 638 " "
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white ground prints.
10 bales grey duotics.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Thackersey Bhanjee—
B K—103 1-4 4 cases 24 doz. Kepler's codliver oil with malt.

On account and at the risk of Sumsoodeen Baboojee—
G V—646 7-8—2 cases wire netting.
" " 13 14—2 cases wire netting.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumrey—
H R & Co.—182 11786-7—2 cases glassware, per Imperator.
12-7-5—2 " drops, per Thisbe.
12-4-0—1 case glass arms, per Imperatrix

By order of Messrs. Balcrushna Jazba and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoossein Moorgha.

2 cases best emerald green by Blundell Spence, Maker.
20 " deep persian red.

On account and at the risk of Essa Oomer.—
E. O. M. P. and Co.—6 crates earthenware, ex s.s. Lycia.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham in good order.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 light and neat dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1890, under the instructions of the mortgagees and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors Peerbhai Veerjee, Fazulbhai Peerbhai and Rehmoobhai Peerbhai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 307, new No. 2070, old survey No. 53, and new survey No. 7053. and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Gungadher Shastri, on or towards the east by the property of Dhunjeebhai Pestonjee Mehta, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Muncherjee Colabawalla, together with a messuage, shop and tenement built there on, fronting the Gowalia Tank aforesaid, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3375, and a new messuage, workshop, or warehouse and tenement in the rear thereof then in course of construction, and all in the possession and occupation of the said Peerbhai Veerjee or the said Fazulbhai Peerbhai as his tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, ESQ., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th July, 1890.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Cheshire, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CATS-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones &c., Bombay and Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

ITALIAN LEMONS, for Sale, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

MUSIC.—F. THEMUDO gives LESSONS on PIANO, HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, GUITAR, &c. MARINE LINES, No. 11, Wellington Street.

WASHING SETS! Washing Sets !! A large Stock to hand just now in latest New Styles, from Rs. 4-14 to Rs. 21-14, also Cheese Preservers, &c., &c.
SHROFF BROTHERS.

MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE.—A never failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds, with blood or slime, Colic, Vomiting and ordinary Diarrhœa. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Handbills, for which apply to S. B. Motivala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

CANDIDATE TRANSLATORS are required in the High Court. They must be Graduates of good character and well acquainted with Gujrati and Marathi.—Apply by letter only to PROTHONOTARY, High Court.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall, Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-4, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Few Victoria Jubilee Hand Organs with 48 Steel Harmonium Reeds and 12 endless tunes and case, complete, Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, scale 1 pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents,

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN THE INSTANCE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

MESSRS. VENN AND Co. will, under instructions from the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court, in pursuance of a Commission of Sale issued on the 25th day of June, 1890, by the Worshipful the Judge of the above Court Sell, on the spot, at 2 p.m., on the 9th day of July, 1890, the

BARQUE "SANSONE,"

and all her belongings, except the Cargo in her now in course of discharge as she lies in COLOMBO HARBOUR.

The said ship is copper-bottomed, of 614 tons nett register, and about 800 tons gross.

H. A. AHLBORN,
Actg. Marshal.

Messrs. Venn and Co. will entertain offers by telegraph or letter, if guaranteed by satisfactory references.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.
3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of PRECIOUS JEWELRY.—Consisting of Diamond, Pearl, and Sapphire Ornaments such as Fancy Bracelets, Dragon and Butterflies, Crescents, Brooches, Flowers, Pendants, Sprays, in various designs, Datique Rings, Lyres and set of Diamond Stars suited to form a fine tiara. The above are of exquisite workmanship and are offered for sale at maker's value.

Inspection solicited at the office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
(in Liquidation.)

THE LIQUIDATORS are PREPARED to receive TENDERS up to 15th July, 1890, for the PURCHASE of the IMMOVEABLE and MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their Office, Graham's Buildings, Parsi Bazaar Street.

JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNAN,
N. J. GAMUDIA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for Branch Pipe Drains, Cast iron down pipes and fittings and other house drainage connection works in the First Section of the Drainage Scheme.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Possenicer, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On FIXED Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,

Head Office:—LAHORE; Branch at FEROZEPORE.

Authorized Capital.....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue)... " 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 6
Ditto 6 " 5 } Per cent.
Ditto 3 " 4 } Per annum.
Ditto 1 " 2 }

STERLING DEPOSITS.

Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.

Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Sums as low as Rs. 10 received; interest 6 per cent.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 584,400.
REST....." 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months.....Rs. 26
Six months....." 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dores Street, Whitefriars, London.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	971½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chiar. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	6 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Y early.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,120
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	650
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	98½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	680	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	430
Anglo-Indian Ellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	9,345	100	100	2	49
Bombay United	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Central India	600	500	500	20	335
City of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	35	800
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	965
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	15	540
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	590
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	15	420
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	all	15	510
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	725
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	660
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	25	500
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	25	340
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	50	875
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	15	535
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	325
ewraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	450
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	149
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	174½
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,147½
Morarji Gocul das	5,000	250	250	5	75
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	690
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Sassoon	743	1,000	1,000	35	950
solapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	600	500	Nil.	120
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252
Swadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	200
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	490
Ripon Mills	300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	712½
	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock (Ashdown)	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	141
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	780
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,375
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	845
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Decan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	...	188
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	600	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	95
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,170
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	...	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-5-6
Caroline	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 257
Bar Silver, 17/9 betterness	,, 106-9
Gold Leaf	,, 21-10
Bar Gold, 10 ca. English, 100 touch	,, 21-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 20-10
Pekin do	,, 20-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cen	102 15-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	105½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris' ean	321
Port Trust do	97

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Maggie Ford's Entertainment, 9 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Football at the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Calder (s), from Persian Gulf ; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar ; and Akaba (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pekin (s), for China, &c. ; Selene (s), Colombo ; Mombassa (s), Rangoon and Moulmein ; Chilka (s), Mauritius ; Persia (s), Marseilles and Liverpool ; Curfew (s), Karachi ; and Lansdowne Tower (s), Madras.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Chilka, s.s. Persia, and s.s. Pekin left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Calder entered the dock on Wednesday ; and the s.s. Nyanza and s.s. Kirby Hall yesterday.

THE BAND.—In consequence of the monsoons the Band of the 2-B. Gloster Regiment will not play at the Yacht Club, till further orders.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for June, 1890 :—Daily average attendance, 166·63 ; admissions, 1778 ; prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive essays for the above prize in 1891 :—"Critical Essay on the Works of Ramdas."

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—The honorary secretary acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of Rs. 400 from Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, part proceeds of the "Yeomen of the Guard," and Rs. 100 from "Julius."

A NEW FIRM OF SOLICITORS.—Mr. Mervanji Kaikhoshru Alpaivala, who has recently passed his examination as a solicitor of the High Court, has joined Mr. H. Bicknell, and the new firm will be known as Messrs. Bicknell and Mervanji.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.—The fund which has been raised in order to enable Mrs. Heerabai Dhunjibhoy to move the High Court for a revision of the case, in which she was recently a complainant, has been closed, and the proceeds, Rs. 969-12, were yesterday handed over to the solicitors.

MISS FORD'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Our readers are reminded that Miss Ford's entertainment takes place this evening, at the Novelty Theatre. The full programme is published in our advertising columns, and we should advise those who wish to pass a couple of hours pleasantly not to miss the opportunity.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Ningangauda bin Bassangauda, late Revenue and Police Patel of mauze Mugod, taluka Ranebennur, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be a match this evening at 5-15 sharp between members over thirty and under thirty :—Over 30, Messrs. Barton, Gray, Col. Haydon, Dr. Boyd ; *vs.* under 30 Messrs. Prevost, Steel, Lovett, and Bateson. Umpires, Mr. Craigie and Mr. Savile. Over 30, white jersies ; under 30, coloured jersies.

HOW TO GET RID OF OLD THIEVES.—An old thief named Raja Nursoo, was yesterday sent to prison for two years with hard labour by Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court. Raja entered a house in Dhobie Talao with a false key and was coolly wrapping up some cooking utensils in a *dhotur*, when he was seized and handed over to the police.

IN WANT.—Musi Pucha, a character well-known in the Police Court, made his third appearance before Mr. Cooper for this year yesterday. This time his offence was the theft of an umbrella. Musi did not deny the crime, stating he was in want ; but whether he meant want of food or of an umbrella, he did not say. At any rate the Magistrate did not see his way to take pity on Musi, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THE VALLABHDAS VALJI SCHOLARSHIP.—The above scholarship is to be awarded for the first time on the results of the Matriculation Examination held in November, 1889. The regulations for awarding the scholarship are published at pages 446-447 of the University Calendar for 1890-91. Bhatia Candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination of 1889 should send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 15th instant.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Inspector Greyhurst yesterday charged Dhondee Koondlik, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a coat and a turban, valued at Rs. 7-8, the property of Sonoo Luximon, a gardener, at Gowalia Tank Road, on the night of the 1st instant. On the theft being discovered the accused who was seen in complainant's house on the night in question was suspected, and was arrested. On a search being made the stolen property was recovered from a Marwari, with whom the accused had pledged the articles. Dhondee Koondlik, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted, and sentenced to four months' rigorous inprisonment.

RETURN OF CONGRESS DELEGATES.—At a meeting of the council of the Bombay Presidency Association held last evening, resolutions were passed to welcome the Congress delegates expected to arrive here by the next mail at a public meeting to be held for the purpose in the Framji Cowasji Institute on Sunday next. It was also resolved to address the Government of India on the desirability of remitting the enhanced duty on salt and allowing a deduction in the amount of income subject to the income-tax of a fixed amount for annual subsistence as is allowed under the English Income Tax Act. A representation is to be made, too, on the subject of the Uncovenanted Civil Service pensions.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—A woman, named Dewoo, residing in Soothar Chawl, reports that on the 29th ultimo, about 11 a.m., a Cutchee Brahmin, named Narayen *alias* Wania, came to her house, and gave her some plantains mixed with sugar to eat, in the name of a Hindoo god, as that was a fastday. After she had eaten the fruit he offered her some *pan sooparee*, which she also ate, and drank some water. After that she did not remember much of what took place, as she became unconscious, and did not recover till the evening of the 1st current. During her unconsciousness a gold neck ornament and three gold finger rings, of the collective value of Rs. 160, were stolen from her cupboard. The Brahmin Narayen is being searched for, but up to the present time has not been found.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC AND PLAIN TILES.—Messrs. Warden and Co., of Bombay, writes an up-country paper, have made a very distinct advance in helping to furnish—if we may use the word—the dwellings of India with the best, coolest, most durable floor that can be made for the money, of which their exceedingly neat and artistic catalogues of Minton's tiles give every detail. The floors are not so very cheap ; but when the everlasting wear and tear in the tiles is taken into consideration, there is really nothing for floors that can beat Minton's invention, and manufacture, at the price offered. The catalogue contains eighteen coloured illustrations of floors, and forty-six other coloured prints of the tiles ; and it is well worth the consideration of every one embarking in house-building, or repairing public and private houses.

FOOTBALL.—There will be to-day (Friday) on the Cooperage football at 5-30 sharp. Sides. White Jerseys.—Gymkhana forwards and ½ backs—Messrs. Ross-Steuart, Schofield, Allen, Muirhead, Firth, Symes, Cleveland, Phillips, Singer, Tudor-Jones, Creagh, C. P. Jones, and Munro, with the Y. M. C. A. ½ backs and full back. F. J. Clark, E. Waller, H. Waller, and Winckler *vs.* Colored Jerseys—Y. M. C. A. forwards and ½ backs Potts, Walker, Flowers, Joyce, Clark, Waller, Nash, McCarthy, O'Brien, Chance, Pincent, with Gymkhana ½ backs and full backs, Meredith, St. Paul, Bolton, McCausland, and Reid. Some members of the Gymkhana will be asked to play ½ time only so as to make an even number on each side. The match Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A. will be on Friday, the 11th inst., at 5-15 p.m.

A WARNING TO CARELESS BOATMEN.—The tindal of a prow was yesterday brought up at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of obstructing the navigation in the harbour. It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that Mr. Joseph Avant, master pilot in the Bombay Pilot Service, was taking the s. s. Kerbella out of the Victoria Dock, when the accused was steering dangerously near the vessel. He was hailed and warned to get out of the way, but instead of doing so, he ran the prow right across the bows of the Kerbella. In defence, the accused said a strong wind was blowing, and he could not get his boat clear. Mr. Avant then explained that owing to the accused not obeying the order, the engines of the ship had to be stopped in the dock channel to prevent an accident. The Magistrate thereupon remarked it was the duty of all persons in charge of such craft to keep out of the way of larger vessels, and fined the accused Rs. 15.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. H. Bateson writes to the *Methodist Record* :—Many changes are taking place in the Army Temperance Association. Soldiers throughout the Indian Empire will hear with regret of the enforced resignation of the Rev. E. T. Beatty. During his secretaryship the Association has been fully recognised by the Government, and has been placed on a firm footing. Mr. Beatty will be hard to follow. The general secretary elect has had but small experience of either India or the temperance work. Still he relies upon the many tried friends of the Association to give him all possible help, and upon the loyalty of the branches to assist him in all that he may undertake for the good of the cause. General Collett, C.B., resigns the presidency of the Association on account of the distance of the brigade which he commands from Simla. Colonel Ellis succeeds him. Major Fergusson, of the Rifle Brigade, officiates for Colonel Ellis during his absence in England. Mr. A. W. Walker retires from the management of our press, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Pilcher, who is designated "paid treasurer and assistant secretary."

THROWING COLD WATER ON THE SALVATION ARMY.—Some members of the Salvation Army chose the front of a liquor-shop in Lohar Street the evening before last as a fitting place to hold a meeting to convert the heathens. Succaram Poonajee, a servant of the liquor shop-keeper evidently did not approve of the Salvationists coming there to wage war against the prince of darkness, and endeavoured to make them move on by throwing water upon them. The Salvationists in turn resented this, and Succaram was promptly handed over to the police. At the Esplanade Police Court the accused was brought before Mr. Cooper to answer for his disorderly behaviour. Mr. R. H. C. Ward, a member of the "Army," explained to the Court how he had got a share of the cold water. He remonstrated with the accused, who told them to go away ; and because they did not he attempted to throw some more water, when he was arrested. The accused, in defence, said he was only throwing some water into the street, when by accident it splashed upon the Salvationists. It being proved, however, that the water was thrown intentionally, Succaram was fined Rs. 10, with the option of seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 2nd July, 1890, is published :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 25th June 1890		3,35,823
Do.	Government Silver on do.	15,92,390
	Total.. Rs.	19,18,213
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department		6,30,962
Do. do.	Government	21,073
	Rs.	6,52,035
	Rs.	25,70,248
Deduct.—New Coin paid to the Revenue Treasury during the week		3,24,000
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		556
		3,24,556
Balance on evening of the 2nd July 1890.		22,45,692

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	7,36,536
Do. Government	15,09,156
	Rs. 22,45,692
There is in addition awaiting assay—	
Bullion belonging to private individuals	8,41,724
Do. to Government	..
	Rs. 8,41,724

BANK OF BENGAL.

3RD JULY, 1890.

THE profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year amounted approximately to Rs. 18,48,700, which the directors have disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.
Dividend at 10 per cent. per annum	10,00,000
Transfer to Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund	4,00,000
Do. to Gratuity and Pension Fund	75,000
Carried forward to next half-year	3,73,700
Total	18,48,700

Eleven lakhs have been transferred from the Reserve Fund to meet exceptional losses.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, 4TH JULY, 1890.
8-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.

S. NICHOLAS CHURCH.
Evensong this (Friday) evening at 6-30.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	2	47	...	22
Suez	3	2	45	...	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd July, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	52	...	3
,, Kurrachee	...	17	...	2
,, Madras	...	23	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 2.

10 p.m.	81·1

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	81·3

A CURIOUS and interesting paper was lately read by Mr. James Maxton at a meeting of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society. The subject is railway communication between Scotland and Ireland through the North Channel. How does the ingenious engineer, Mr. Maxton, propose to do it ? In the first place, he does not believe in the possibility of a tunnel through the bottom of the sea. Nor, for that matter, does Professor Fitzgerald, who joined in the discussion, and who says that the conditions as to rock strata, depth, &c., are totally different from those of Sir E. Watkin's Channel scheme. Mr. Maxton proposes to send his trains through a tunnel which shall float at a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and which shall be kept steadily in its place by means of anchors ! "Submerged buoyant bridge" is what he calls the structure. The termini to be Donaghadee and Port Patrick—distance 19 nautical miles. Mr. Maxton says he can finish the work in five and a half years for 5,250,000*l*. One enthusiast declares he can place the structural portions in position in two and a half years if you give him special plant and 1,500 workmen.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The combined ill-effects of overcrowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only too well known to those who pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded work-rooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic constipation, indigestion and various forms of skin diseases. Holloway's remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience of more than forty years proves that no means surpass Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Curfew, 1,261 tons, Captain R Sangster, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steam-ship Lansdowne Tower, 2,071 tons, Captain A Lawrie, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Sirsa, 1,091 tons, Captain J Bellwood, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Count Pfeil, Mr Ehlens, Mr. Digny and 72 deck.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Hanwell, Lieut Tremayne, Captain Carton, Mrs Sandeman and three children, Major and Mrs Brunker, and Mrs. Cox.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	1421	Simons	A	...
,, Niagara	1978	McConochie	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. Kt. of St. John	2444	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co.
,, Thibet	1665	Brown	F	P & O S N Co.
,, Sirsa	1691	B-ilwood	H J	J M Mackenzie & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1668	Phillips	L	E Bates & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	M	K Nixon & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritinn's & Co.
,, Vulcan	1441	Doyle	Q	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons.	Captains.	No.	
S.S. Rosetta	3410	Brady	1	P & O S N Co.
,, Persia	3317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co.
,, Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	N G Italiano.
,, Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
,, Pekin	2133	Harris	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Teheran	1671	Sams	6	P & O S N Co.
,, Selene	1961	Maretti	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Hajeen	1265	Crawford	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edwards, Bates & Co.
,, Chilka	1480	Wadge	16	B I S N Co.
,, Purulia	993	Houstoun	30 (Import Dock)	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
3	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	Nyanza (s)	Simons	Zanzibar.
	Akaba (s)	...	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Pekin (s)	Harris	China, &c.
	Selene (s)	Maretti	Colombo.
	Mombassa (s)	Macfarlane	Rangoon, &c.
	Chilka (s)	Wadge	Mauritius.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison	Marseilles, &c.
	Curfew (s)	Sangster	Karachi.
	Lansdowne Tower	Lawrie	Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Calder, for Persian Gulf.
,, Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Nowshera, for Rangoon and Moulmein,

The steamer Sirsa, Captain Belwood, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
June. 29 Chanda s ..... Henderson ..... Moulmein, June 22.
DEPARTURES.
June 27.—Cocconada, Kut Sang, Manora, Warora, Secundra and Umtata.
June 29.—Steamer Lindula.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
June. 30 Manora s ..... Calcutta.
July. 1 Warora s ..... Calcutta.
Wardha s ..... Negapatam.
DEPARTURE.
June. 30 Congella s ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hajeen s—500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.
Branksome Hall s—5 hogsheads portwine, D Cowasjee.
FROM GLASGOW.
Persia s—125 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Hispania s—3 cases whisky, W Crowder and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Govino s—7 bales paper, A Sumsoodin.
Pekin s—11 cases printed books, &c., Thacker and Co ; 295 cases provisions, &c., Treacher and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Atrato s—2 cases brandy, D Cowasji.
FROM GENOA.
Singapore s—15 cases butter, D Sala ; 5 cases watches, A M Misrahi.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Singapore s—16 cases provisions, Treacher and Co ; 70 cases brandy, D Cawasjee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—12 cases stationery, &c., A Tyebally ; 3 cases glassware, E Hoosein ; 15 bales printing paper, M S Joshi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kt of St John s—32 bales cotton, and 22 bales wool, H A Cazranee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, T Ludha ; 19 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee.
Wistow Hall s—175 bales cotton, Ben Ashley and Co ; 11 bales hides, H Jamall ; 3,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co ; 225 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 375 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales cottonfly, R B Brothers ; 3 bales wool and 105 cwts mustarseed, D Merwanjee and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Rosetta s—3 bales hides, R Varsey ; 3 cwts myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co ; 235 cwts sandalwood, N Framjee.
Labourdonnais s—285 cwts sandalwood, Nowrojee Framjee.
FOR ANTWERP.
Niagara s—300 bales hemp, John L Kersten ; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 400 cwts bonemeal, R Caderbhoy.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Kt. Errant s—2,960 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.
Kirby Hall s—260 horns, George, Lockhart and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Singapore s—327 bales cotton and 249 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HONKONG.
Thibet s—150 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 130 bales twist, C Ebram ; 75 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 56 cwts sharkfins, A Joosub ; 59 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, R Fazul ; 50 bales twist, A C Essmallji ; 127 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman ; 50 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co ; 173 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Bisagno s—107 bales twist, C Ebram ; 150 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 25 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Thibet s—100 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Bisagno s—2 bales twist, C Ebram ; 50 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.
Thibet s—150 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 100 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman.
FOR KOBE.
Thibet s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mail for Jeddah closes at Suez, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th inst.
Mails for Suakim and Jeddah close at Suez, at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 11th inst.
Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 5th July.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Couchman, Capt, Ms, 2nd Som L I, on leave, from Belgaum.

JULY 3.

Beale, Lieut, Bo., 5th Bo L I, on duty, from Baroda.
Sellar, 2nd Lt, Punjab, on medical certificate, from Jutogh
Ahnon, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Quetta.
Pryce, Major, Ms, 9th Ms I, on leave, from Madras.
Hall, Lieut and Adjt, Bo, 3rd Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.
Hanwell, Capt, Bo, A-D-C, Major-Genl,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 4½ p.m., to WELCOME Messrs. SURENDRANATH BANNERJI and R. N. MUDHALKAR, two of the Congress Delegates, on their return from England.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
DINSHAW EDULJI VACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

4th July 1890.

C. A. GRAVES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)

May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION

of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

AURAL SURGEON, &c.,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,

CAN BE CONSULTED FOR

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, AND NERVOUS DISEASES,

From 3 to 5 p.m.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly.

New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET.

BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Camp Cots.	Piano Stools.
Canteen Baskets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Carpets.	Playing Cards.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Conditioners.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Snuffs.
Counterpanes.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TABLE LINEN.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	TOBACCOS.
Folding Furniture.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
Home Gymnasium.	Walking Sticks.
	"Wanzer" Cookers.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.
	Whist Markers.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

THE weather continues seasonable here, and good accounts have been received from the districts generally regarding the progress of the rains. Business remains very quiet, not to say dull, in all its branches, with little prospect of improvement in the near future; though should crop prospects prove favourable some impetus should be given to business in Imports later on. Cotton has been dull, and prices have further declined Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per candy. Wheat and Seeds continued quiet in tone with a small or moderate business passing until yesterday, when a return of demand for some descriptions of the former was felt, and prices advanced a shade. Exchange has fluctuated, but rates this evening show some decline upon the whole, being 3-32d. lower both for Bank and Private Paper than they were a week ago. Money is easier, and the Bank of Bombay rate has been reduced to five per cent. Government Paper, after some movement, stands in about the same position as to Four per cents. as it did a week ago. No improvement has taken place in Freights, but there is a little more doing.

MONEY.—The expectation of more abundant money, which we looked forward to when reviewing the Presidency Bank's Statement of the previous week in our last report, was realized thereafter, the Bank's Cash Balance as it stood last Saturday showing an increase of some thirty lakhs. The item in which there had been the greatest movement during the week covered by the Return was Private Deposits, which had become greater by over 36½ lakhs; but both in Loans and Bills Discounted there had been some falling off, the net result being a contraction of the trade demand by nearly 40½ lakhs, the effect of this diminution in the Cash Balance having been neutralized to some extent by Government withdrawals. Business has now become dull on most lines and, apart from the advent of exceptional circumstances, the usual period of ease in this market should now run its course. An indication of this has been given by the reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates this afternoon by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was quieter last Friday morning. There were still drawers of Demand at 1s. 6⅞d.; but the almost total absence of a supply of Merchants' Bills drove the buying rate down to 1s. 6 9-16d. A sudden demand for remittance set in late in the day which, in the absence of cover, the Banks declined to meet, and quotations became nominal. Three months' sight Credits remained nominally at 1s. 6 9-16d.; but no Bills came out to test the market. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Saturday, at 1s. 6 9-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6¼d. for three months' sight Credits, but the market speedily steadied, and the latter rate was only to be had in one direction, while an advance of 1-32d. was established in remittance rates. Few Mercantile Bills came out, however, and generally there was but little doing. The tone was quiet again on opening on Monday morning, with one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 6¼d., but he was soon satisfied, and the market closed at Saturday's rates. Business was very dull and hardly anything transpired in any direction. On Tuesday the market was weak and declining all day in the absence of Mercantile Bills, and in presence of advices of lower rates in Calcutta, and closing rates here, showed a drop of 3-32d. on Bank Demand; of 1-16d. in Telegraphic; and of 3-32d. in Credits from those of yesterday. Scarcely anything was done, however, and the demand for remittance was almost *nil*. Yesterday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 6 3-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the market thereafter became firm and rates advanced 1-16d. to 3-32d. on the first quotations. Again, very little business transpired either way. To-day the market has been quiet, but fairly steady (telegrams to hand this morning having reported an advance of ⅛d. in Silver, at 47 11-16d. per oz.) but with very little business passing on any line. Forward Bank Demand may be called 1s. 6 5-16d., and closing ready rates are as follows:—

Banks Bills on Demand			1s. 6 9-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 6 ¼d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 6 13-32d.
Do.	4	„	1s. 6 7-16d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 6 17-32d.
Credits	3	„	1s. 6 17-32d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 6 21-32d.
Documents	3	„	1s. 6 9-16d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 6 11-16d.
Francs	3	„	194½
Do.	6	„	195¼

The usual official weekly Returns relating to Silver at the Mint give the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 25th June, 1890	Rs.	19,18,213
Silver received during the week	„	6,52,035
	Rs.	25,70,248
New coin paid during the week	„	3,24,556
	Rs.	22,45,692
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	8,41,724
	Rs.	30,87,416
Last week	„	29,49,236

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained steady during the greater part of last mail day at 102⅝ for Four per cents. in all positions; but towards the close a firmer feeling was apparent, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, the final rate having been 102 15-16. This, however, was not maintained on Saturday; but the market was steady at 102⅝ both for Money and Account, with buyers at the rate in all positions. The June settlement passed off quietly on Monday, bargains having been closed at 102⅞ to 13-16, showing some decline from Saturday's final rate, the quotation for the July account having been the same. At closing, there was a rather firmer feeling, and 102 13-16 for Money and Account was named. On Tuesday the market did not show much movement, and the tone of the market, as usual after the settlement, was quiet. There were buyers for cash and for the next account at 102⅞, which was the rate during the greater part of the day, 1-16 per cent. higher being quoted at closing. The feeling was steady throughout yesterday at 102 13-16 for Four per cents., both for Money and Account, with buyers on each line at the rate, and at closing 102⅞ was quoted to-day. An advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established in Fours, which closed at 102 15-16, the July settlement being quoted at 102⅞. The price of 4½ per cents. has been put down during the week ¼ per cent., the nominal price this evening being 105¼.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 104½; Port Trust Bonds have declined ½ per cent., say to 97.

SHARES have been dealt in to a moderate extent on the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip; but in other directions there has been next to nothing doing, and, generally, no change in rates. Compared with our quotations by last mail, Queen, Presidency, and Maneckji Petit Mill shares show an advance of Rs. 25; Framji Petit, of Rs. 15; Western India, Sassoon, and Bombay Manufacturing, of Rs. 10; and Swadeshi, Oriental, New Great Eastern, and Coorla, of Rs. 5 each. On the other hand, Colaba Land and Mill and Star of India are Rs. 30 lower; National have declined Rs. 20; Khatao Mucanji, Khandesh, and James Greaves, Rs. 10; Mazagon, Rs. 7½; and Luckmidas, Rs. 2½. Fort Press shares have advanced Rs. 25; Mofussil Press are 7½ lower. In other scrip Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 down for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the new shares. Bombay Fire have declined Rs. 20; and Prince of Wales Fire Rs. 50. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 lower. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 2½. In Banks, Bank of Bombay are Re. 1½ lower; Bank of Madras have advanced Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a small up-country demand for staple Grey Goods at about last week's quotations. Dealers continue to be very willing sellers at current rates, but they find only a limited Mofussil enquiry at current rates, and stocks are meantime increasing gradually. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, and Printed Goods we have no change whatever to report. Local Goods are generally in the same position as before, excepting that a further slight improvement in rates has taken place. Zanzibar buyers are eagerly picking up any lots for forward delivery offering, and do not hesitate to pay the slightly better prices demanded. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week are again estimated at 2,400 packages; the off-take of Local Cloth at 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—There has been rather more decay in Imported Twist during the past week, but purchases have still been only upon a moderate scale, and rates are quite unchanged in a steady market. Having been disappointed in their expectation of improved advices from China many of our local spinners have consented to a reasonable reduction in rates, and have thus succeeded in making large sales of Bombay Spinnings, both ready and forward in China descriptions, the week's sales having, aggregated some 8,000 bales of Nos. 10s, 16s, and 20s. Rates are easier and the feeling very quiet, the closing official quotations being as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s Mule,	As.	5¾ to 5¾	per lb.
„	„ 8s „	„	5 3 16 to 5⅝	„
„	„ 10s „	„	5 3-16 to 5⅝	„
„	„ 12s „	„	5 9-16 to 5⅝	„
„	„ 16s „	„	5 15-16 to 6½	„
„	„ 20s „	„	6 to 6¾	„
„	„ 24s „	„	6½ to 6¾	„
„	„ 30s „	„	7½ to 8½	„
„	„ 40s „	„	... ...	„

METALS.—Copper has been taken to a small extent only during the past week; but the tone of the market has remained steady, notwithstanding the lower prices reported from the other side, and our quotations are quite unchanged. The Yellow Metal market has been in the same state as that for Copper, and rates are unaltered. Iron has been neglected, but prices are exactly the same as before for all descriptions, and the market has been steady in tone.

COAL.—We have no change to report during the past week. Sales, however, are reported, at the close, of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley, June-July shipment, at Rs. 17 per ton, and Powell's Duffryn, for the same shipment, at Rs. 19 per ton. The market closes weak at our quotations, say:

Powell's Duffryn, ...Rs. 19 per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ..... „ 17 do.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has continued to be neglected both by exporters and local consumers, and business during the past week has been upon the smallest scale, only a few hundred bales at most changing hands daily. The tone of the market, which was quiet when last mail left, became decidedly dull thereafter, and continued so until yesterday, when the greater firmness in Liverpool rather improved the feeling here, but the tone was still quiet, while no accession to business to speak of took place. Amongst the few purchases reported during the week, the principal have been in Dharwar, at Rs. 185-90; Wadwan, at Rs. 159-92; Dhollera, at Rs. 159; Veraval, at Rs. 159-60; Bengals, at Rs. 170-5; Nugger, at Rs. 186; and Julgaum at Rs. 180-90 per candy. Some further contracts in the next crop of Bengals have been made at Rs. 188½ for "Fine," and Rs. 170½-2 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 163-3½ for "Good," for January delivery. The market closed dull this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

Receipts of Cotton are now beginning to contract into a small compass, the arrivals from the present season's crop during the past week having been 14,500 bales, against 20,000 bales to hand in the previous week, and 17,300 bales in the corresponding week last season. The excess this season now stands at 344,900 bales.

The first issue of the official Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports has been made to-day from which it appears that rain had been general and abundant over the Cotton area, the only places where none had fallen being Veerumgaum in the Dhollera, and Hubli in the Dharwar circle. In some districts of the Bengal circle the fields were being prepared, and in others sowing was making good progress, as it was also in the Oomra districts of Dhulia and Barsee; while the Cotton plants are already reported to be flourishing at Oomrawutee, Khangaum, and Julgaum in the same circle. At Broach the sowing of the crop was making good progress; but it was delayed at Wadwan, owing to insufficient rain, and at Dhollera from too much.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 187 =	4 11-32d.
Do Fully Good	„ 178 =	4 5-32d.
Do Good	„ 168 =	3 15-16d
Belatee, Fine	„ 190 =	4 7-16d
Do. Fully Good	„ 181 =	4 7-32d
Do. Good	„ 175 =	4 3-32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 210 =	4¼d
Do. Good do	„ 202 =	4 11-16d
Do. Fully Good Fair do	„ 190 =	4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 187 =	4 11-32d
Do. Good	„ 180 =	4 3-16d
Do. Fully Good Fair	„ 170 =	3 31-32d
Dhollera, Fine	„ 211 =	4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 191 =	4 7-16d
Do Good	„ 183 =	4 9-32d
Do Fully Good Fair	„ 175 =	4 3-32d
S-G Dharwar Good	„ 190 =	4 7-16d.
Westerns Good	„ 200 =	4 21-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	380,500	286,000
Berar	422,500	406,000
Khandeish	290,500	293,000
Barsi and Nugger	149,000	150,000
Hingunghat	27,500	25,400
Broach	240,000	142,200
Dhollera	422,000	282,000
Sind and Persian	67,000	43,000
Compta and Dharwar.	83,500	101,000
Westerns and Madras.	8,000	17,000
	2,090,500	1,745,600

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	14,692	16,683	10,853
From 1st Jan. to 2nd July	1,823,893	1,591,893	1,234,570
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	21,682	3,651	3,396
From 1st Jan. to 2nd July	1,314,980	1,150,137	749,361
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	483	1,556	750
From 1st Jan. to 2nd July	48,153	23,429	22,841

WHEAT remained quiet in tone with only a small or almost a moderate business passing until yesterday, when a good export demand was felt, more particularly for Pessy, and a considerable business was reported, the price of this description being put up half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 4-5-9 to Rs. 4-6-0 for 91 per cent. quality, and to Rs. 4-4-9 to Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt. for 85 per cent., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

SEEDS have been quiet throughout the week with very little doing on some days and a moderate business in others; latterly a steadier feeling has been apparent, but prices have not altered.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	63,614	78,733	109,735
Do. from 1st Jan to 2nd July	4,051,066	4,381,812	7,269,650
Linseed for the Week	20,733	34,379	31,278
Do. from 1st Jan to 2nd July	1,925,023	1,508,838	1,961,630
Rapeseed for the Week	3,847	54,797	74,554
Do. from 1st Jan to 2nd July	875,217	1,149,380	1,273,105
Gingelly Seed for the Week	959	1,455	695
Do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd July	676,385	645,949	600,656

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week.	142,560	...	141,860
Do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd July.	2,983,307	3,524,036	5,690,338
Linseed for the Week.	11,003	4,002	32,161
Do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd July.	1,504,494	1,390,671	1,631,756
Rapeseed for the Week.	7,956	82,797	71,306
Do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd July.	606,729	1,065,496	961,278
Gingelly Seed for the Week.	...	...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd July.	783,101	685,065	651,934

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 6 9-32.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 6¼.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 6 13-32.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 6 7-16
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 6 17-32.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 6 17-32.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6 21-32.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 6 9-16.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6 11-16.
Francs	3 Do do.	194.
Do.	6 Do. do.	195.
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99.
Madras	At sight	100 3-32.
Do.	20 days' do.	99 5-8.
China	60 days do.	220.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

INGLIS—June 28, the wife of William Arbuthnot Inglis, Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEAMAN—June 2, at St Thome, suddenly, of tetanus, Isabel, the beloved infant daughter, and only child, of Claude and Lillian Beaman, aged 9 months.

CHESTER—June 14 at Port Blair, Andamans, Georgiana (Ina), the beloved wife of E. G. Chester, Forest Department.

MADGE—June 29, at 36, Elliot Road, Calcutta, David Walter Madge, aged 30 years.

MCKAY—June 26, at John Ringrose, the dearly loved son of Surgeon-Major H. K. McKay, Civil Surgeon, aged 2 years, 10 months.

MCNAMARA—June 23, suddenly, J. McNamara, District Engineer of Shahabad.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY.—Late News.—Rainfall in Bombay.
5-6 TELEGRAMS.—
6 Military Police for East Africa.—The Poona Season.—Notes from Goa.
7 Casual Letters from Arampur.—Bombay Port Trust.—Military Notes.
8 MILITARY NEWS.—Death of a Gaekwari Officer and Musician.—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
9 Municipal Standing Committee.—Third Criminal Sessions.—The Anthropological Society of Bombay.
10 Bombay Gymkhana Boats.—H. E. the Governor's Levee.
11 Monsoon Mud Sports.—Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust at Poona.
11-12 The Stranding of the s s Suez.
13 Gymkhana Cricket.—The Revival of Football in Bombay.
14 Cricket at Poona.—Fatal Fire at the Port Trust Estate.—Lady Harris's Reception.
15 The Libel on Major Ferris.—Fire in a Mill at Tardeo.—Fire at the Ripon Mill.
16 The China Yarn Market.—The Proposed Taxation on Yarn in China.—Paper Chase at Poona.—The Sad Accident at the Deccan Brewery.—Captain Radha Kishen Unveiled.—Marriage a Failure.
17 LEADING ARTICLE.—The Presidency Army System.
18 LEADING ARTICLES.—Registration and Sanitation in the Bombay Presidency.—Railway Receipts.
19 LEADING ARTICLES.—The Police in the Bombay Presidency.—Lawn-Tennis in India.
20 LEADING ARTICLE.—Havelock.
21 The Alleged Outrage on British Officers.—The Native Press.
22 The Qualities of Indian Cotton.—BENGAL.—MADRAS.—N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjab.
23 Affairs Across the Border.—Fatal Accident to Lieut. Howard—The Meinzoon Prince.—The Bengal Wheat Crop.—OFFICIAL GAZETTE.—Bombay Army Orders.—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.
24 Bombay Government Orders.—Gazette of India Notifications.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

THERE is not much in the æsthetic philosophy of Mr. Ruskin which can usefully be adapted for the purposes of political criticism in India. But there is, in his essay on "The Principles of Art" a passage which may be rehearsed with profit by every combatant who goes into that sometimes excited arena. The temper, says Mr. Ruskin, in which a right taste is formed is characteristically patient, dwelling rather than trampling upon what is submitted to it. Now if we substitute for the term "right taste" the words "sound judgment" we shall see how valuable a caution is herein conveyed to those who propose to take part in a discussion like that which centres around latter-day political movements in India. We may take as a typical example of the controversy that needs to be tempered with the patient self-restraint recommended by Mr. Ruskin an article that appears in the current number of the *Calcutta Review*. The writer is a well-known Bombay Civilian, Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, and we pay him no formal compliment in saying that he has written his paper with a brightness and spirit that claim attention for his arguments wherever they may be read. But the impatience and aggressiveness which breathe in every line make it distinctly an article that would better have been left unwritten. Doubtless it marks the reaction against much folly and extravagance on the other side. Mr. Beaman has possibly been dipping deep into the literature of the campaign by which the political claims gathered up in the Congress have been presented to people in England. But even if that is so, we do not see how the truth is brought nearer to the misled masses at home by speaking of those who may have misled them as a crew of glib-tongued preachers, and as political conjurors and charlatans, and of the whole movement as a manifestation of the evil spirit of Babudom. The alternative of "India for the Indians" or "India for England" is, after all, one that can be considered in patience, if it need be discussed at all, and not much return is made to passionate endeavours to show that those who have raised the former cry are the most contemptible people in existence. The subject is certainly not one that can be adequately disposed of in a philippic, and there must be many ways other than the denunciatory by which an experienced district official, who knows his subject, as Mr. Beaman does, and who can use his pen as he undoubtedly can, might profitably demonstrate the hurtfulness and the inexpediency of some of the political doctrine that has been scattered broadcast of late. In the first place, we object to the alternative that has been proposed for discussion. It brings into view fundamental principles of imperial polity which ought not to be brought forward except under pressure of much stronger provocation than has now been given. "*J'y suis et j'y reste*" is a sentiment locked up in the heart of England, and it ought to mean an end of controversy on so fundamental a question. Whether we are here for England's good or for India's need not trouble us so long as we are persuaded of the rectitude of our policy. It helps us nothing to enquire, to use Mr. Beaman's phrase, whether we are here "merely to edify the natives." If we do "edify" them it is not to our shame, and presumably it is not to our loss. The choice need not be between "India for the Indians" and "India for England," when a better and broader definition of our aims is supplied in "India for the Empire."

Mr. Beaman errs, as we have said, in concerning himself too fully with fundamentals which are best left outside the arena of discussion. The ultimate aims of British rule in India have a first place in this category; the origin and nature of that rule come next to it. We should not have thought it worth while at this time of day to raise the question whether England possesses India by right of conquest, even if a few foolish people had ignored history, and had based upon the co-operation of a part of the population in the subjugation of the rest the argument that the English occupy the country merely through the suffrages of its people. "Conquest, war, bloodshed, might, the power of the sword"—these are the phrases which with blunt candour Mr. Beaman hurls at the people who forget that a Clive and a Coote and a Wellesley ever passed over Indian battlefields. They all represent such obvious truths, however, that any one who denies them, be he Babu or Brahmin or degenerate English Radical, is scarcely deserving of as many pages in the *Calcutta Review* as Mr. Beaman devotes to his destruction. But they surely do not tell the whole story. They do not tell the whole story even of such a period as the fifteen years during which Hastings ruled, and when the sword that to-day is being shaken before the eyes of those who forget what it did was seldom sheathed. They do not tell the story even of the shorter, but not less assertive reign of Dalhousie, who, if he was chief amongst the conquering rulers of India, was chief also amongst the founders and consolidators of the civil institutions of the country. How much more could a civilian who comes hourly in contact with the forces which make British rule a power for good in this country have told of its origin, of its growth, and of its beneficence than that "conquest, war, bloodshed, might, the power of the sword. . . . . are the only words which truth can use in describing the growth of the British power in Western India!" We are not, as he would say, sufficiently "the prudes of moral politics" to deny that the English supremacy in India still rests upon the sword. But it rests upon the sword in Bombay in the same sense and in the same degree in which it does in London. In every organized society the ultimate appeal is the strong arm of the secular power, as incidents of quite recent date even in the United Kingdom have reminded us. But who is the better, whether in England or in India, for having it shouted into his ears in the market-place that the hangman and the dragoon are at the disposal of society, and that the last word in all controversies with the malefactor and the rebel rests with them? This may be, like the conquest of India, "a cardinal fact," but it is just because it is a cardinal fact, like death, pride, and human folly, that we do not think it necessary to proclaim it wherever we go. Mr. Beaman, however, apparently finds a justification for his insistance in the circumstance that people are arguing that the English have no right in India stronger than the right conferred upon a Member of Parliament by his electors. Mr. Beaman's acquaintance with the oratory of the Congress may be more extensive than ours. But we have not come across any pretension, even amongst the Bengalis, which is quite as large as this. In fact, the most pronounced of these gentlemen, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, has said, in wholesome contrast with many less prudent things, that he and his friends make no claim for the introduction of Parliamentary institutions in India.

The substantial and necessary part of Mr. Beaman's case begins with the unimpeachable assertion that "the true interests of the country are inseparably bound up with a firm uncompromising preservation of the British supremacy." That is a starting point for all of us, and if any of the politicians of the Congress ignore it they may be recalled to it in tones as peremptory as may be. But it is not necessary, in order to take that solid unassailable ground, to argue that every plea for reform involves, if we concede it, the departure of the British from India. Hence, it is difficult to understand how an able and accomplished Englishman, with a tolerably wide knowledge of the realities of Indian society and Indian administration, can have penned such a passage as this:—"So long as it is tacitly conceded that we are in India merely to edify the natives; that our sole desire is to advance everyone's interests save our own; that we are humbly awaiting that joyous hour when the trumpet voice of Babudom, or Young India, shall bid us pack up our portmanteaux to betake ourselves back to England, with the knowledge that we have ruined an empire, and acted, consistently to its close, the grandest national farce in the history of the world, just so long shall we find sore difficulty in dispelling the windy sophistries which thickly overcloud the subject." There is nothing that is serious but the subject in these references to the packing of hypothetical portmanteaux, and if Mr. Hume had not, in one of his letters to Sir Auckland Colvin, written one supremely foolish phrase, there would be no warrant for them that we are aware of in Congress literature. Well meant as writing of this sort is it does rather more harm than the folly—real or presumed—which it is intended to counteract. Surely we can allow even the debating societies of the Presidency towns to discuss projects which in their outline an uninterrupted succession of Viceroys have favoured, without summoning before a not very seriously alarmed imagination the spectacle of the "Roman Eagles" on their last march to the shore. The cackling of the geese—the phrase is a concession solely to Mr. Beaman—once saved an empire, but there has been no cackling thus far loud enough to put our own Empire in peril. Extravagances and indiscretions will doubtless be heard whenever a political question is discussed in India; but the answer and the remedy are not to be supplied in other extravagances differing from them only in the literary art with which they are enunciated. And the pity of it is that upon the central point around which Mr. Beaman contends, no Englishman and no Native who has not gone mad would differ from him. The maintenance of the English supremacy has never been under discussion even in the wildest moments that the Congress has passed through.

THE Commissariat arrangements in the Chin-Lushai Expedition have been subjected to criticisms as confident as those which Mr. Bradlaugh has directed to the sick list. The department, nevertheless, seems to have come well out of the ordeal. A correspondent of the *Scotsman* wrote in December from Kan, complaining that of the six hundred tons of food stored there "an enormous quantity" was utterly unfit for use. "About every second tin of biscuits was found to be rotten when opened, hundreds of tins of meat were bad and unfit for use, and grain for the transport was bad. And nobody was responsible." The writer's description of all this as something usual in all our campaigns scarcely bespoke an unbiassed mind, and the exaggerated tone of his remarks prepares us for the detailed refutation which the Commissariat authorities have given of it. That the Commissariat had to work under difficulties of an unusual kind is known to every one who has followed the course of the expedition. The stores had to be carried, according to a report of the Major General commanding the Burma District, sometimes in steamers, sometimes in open boats, sometimes in carts; at other times on mules, elephants, pack bullocks, or coolies, over numerous rivers and nearly impassable roads; and most of the time rain fell heavily, and no amount of care could prevent damp getting at flour, sugar, atta, rice, gram, and other perishable articles. Under these circumstances, the utmost possible care would have failed to prevent a certain amount of damage; the only question that remains to be considered is whether due care was taken to ensure that damaged supplies were not served out to man or beast. On that point the evidence seems satisfactory. The biscuits supplied were certified to be of good quality; but in the numerous transhipments which they underwent, and in their passage over long lines of broken country, it was inevitable that the soldering of some of the tins should suffer. Wherever this happened, the biscuits were condemned, and the fact that 21¾ per cent. were set aside shows that the Commissariat authorities were not remiss in this part of their duty. The tinned meat supply seems to have made great demands on the vigilance of the Commissariat. Some of it was undoubtedly not up to the guarantee of the English contractor, as it was found to be bad on arrival at Rangoon, a year after its arrival in India, notwithstanding that the guarantee was that it would keep good for at least two years in any climate. But the authorities did not wait for the defects in the meat supply to be discovered when it was served out. The discovery was made before the stores had been sent forward, and an undoubtedly fresh supply, only three months old, was at once substituted for it. Strict examinations of every tin at Rangoon, at Myingyan, the river base, and finally at Kan itself, should have given a reasonable guarantee against the issue of doubtful meat, especially as the Major-General commanding the Burma District has reported that "not a single tin which looked in the least damaged was ever tendered to the troops." Where the tins were bulged and there was the remotest possibility that air had got inside, they were condemned, about a thousand tins being so set aside. This is a good answer to a complaint made in much too general terms to be accepted without very substantial evidence in proof of it. The Commissariat may count with certainty upon having to sustain at least its fair share of criticism in any campaign, but it will do well if it is always able to make so good an answer to its accusers.

MR. CAINE has fallen a victim to his incomprehensible scruples. He has been beaten in a three cornered contest, in which Gladstonian Liberals, Conservatives, and possibly a few Liberal Unionists, were against him. Our telegram gives the number only of the votes recorded for the Gladstonian candidate, who won, but by no means gloriously, his 1,994 votes representing less than a third of the constituency, and exceeding only by a hundred or so the votes polled in the same interest in 1886. Gladstonianism, therefore, makes no progress in Barrow, and it has scored an adventitious success only through the division—paradoxical though it seems—in the Unionist ranks. It will be interesting to learn the composition of the minority which voted for Mr. Caine. The bulk of his followers must have been temperance politicians, who put their temperance before their Liberalism. Of late the Unionist element in Mr. Caine's creed has greatly diminished; yet there seems to have been enough of it left to provoke the Gladstonians to oppose him, though not enough to retain for him the powerful Conservative support which in 1886 helped him to poll 3,212 votes, and to beat the Gladstonian by over 1,300. Liberal Unionists who have been disposing themselves for a little politic trimming will learn from the sad fate of Mr. Caine that there is no place for repentance for them amongst their former associates, and that on the whole their safest course is to stand by their new friends. It was not Gladstonian opposition that lost Mr. Caine his seat, but the excommunication which was pronounced against him by Lord Hartington, and which even Lord Randolph Churchill thought it worth while to echo in his finest stentorian tones. Mr. Caine has played havoc with the Government this year, for nothing has damaged them more than their surrender on the licensing question. But it seems to be established that to spoil the game of the Tories is not necessarily the same thing as making your peace with the Gladstonians, who are hard and unforgiving to Liberals who, like Mr. Caine, have honestly ventured upon taking their own line upon the Irish and other questions, even though that line may have become wavering and indistinct. We do not yet know why he thought it necessary to resign. If he doubted whether he still represented the majority of the electorate of Barrow, there was obvious ground for his doubts. But then he has only let in a member who no more represents the majority of the constituency than he himself did and who may not be half so good a man.

IN the High Court yesterday the three men charged with the murder of a Hindu lad at Clarke Road were found guilty, and sentenced to death. The case was one of a revolting kind, and was suggestive, in the cupidity of its motives and in the callous brutality with which it was carried out

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE BARROW ELECTION.

MR. W. S. CAINE DEFEATED.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The result of the bye-election at Barrow-in-Furness, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. W. S. Caine, was declared late last night. Mr. Duncan, Gladstonian Liberal, was returned with 1,994 votes; Mr. Wainwright, Conservative, second; and Mr. W. S. Caine, last.

THE BANQUET TO LORD REAY.

COMPLIMENTARY SPEECHES.

The Northbrook Club banquet to Lord Reay was held last night, when in addition to those whose names were recorded yesterday, there were also present the Persian and Dutch Ministers, General Hardinge, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Edward Bradford.

H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, in responding to the toast of his health, spoke with pleasure of the universal kindness with which he had been received during his tour in India.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught praised Lord Reay's industry and his untiring exertions for the good of her Majesty's subjects in the Presidency of Bombay.

Lord Northbrook, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, declared that Lord Reay had left a mark in Bombay which would long remain, especially as regarded the progress of education, the extension of railways, and the abolition of transit dues.

Lord Reay's reply was couched in general terms.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTAIN CANE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Captain Cane, of the Calliope, which was so gallantly commanded at Samoa, has been appointed to the command of the Inflexible.

THE DEATH OF A CHILD-WIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Huri Mohun Mytee, who is charged with causing the death of his child-wife by doing a rash and negligent act, has been committed to the Sessions for trial.

MR. L. H. SPENCE, District Superintendent of Police at Kaira, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

CAPTAIN F. JOHNSTON, R. A., has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa.

PROFESSOR BARRETT, of the Elphinstone College, has been granted a month's privilege leave.

AN agitation for the abolition of the income-tax in the Punjab has been suggested by a correspondent. "The time is certainly appropriate for such an agitation; but, as we have previously said, a wiser and more promising object of public demand would be the reduction of the impost to a nominal rate, just high enough to pay the expenses of collection. Almost alone, we believe, among the Anglo-Indian press, we expostulated strongly against both Sir D. Barbour's last financial statements, on the ground that a high income-tax was preposterous in a fair-weather budget. On the other hand," observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "we would not go so far as some of our contemporaries, who are now asking for the abolition of the tax. We would prefer to see the Government equipped to meet financial emergencies as they arise, and for this purpose a nominal income-tax would provide a valuable resource."

THE Lahore paper hears that the Karachi Naval Volunteers have asked Government for a free issue of pistols or revolvers for the use and instruction of the officers of that force. It seems unlikely that Government will sanction the issue, as officers of the Land Volunteer Forces have to provide their own weapons, and it is doubtful whether an exception should be made in the case of the Naval Volunteers. If a free issue be made to one force, the same must be conceded to the other; and that Volunteer officers should provide their own weapons, follows the rule obtaining in the regular army. But the latter are paid for their services, while the former are not; so perhaps the case may reasonably be re-considered. If, by giving a free issue of equipment, Government can obtain the services of good volunteer officers, then by all means make the concession. For our own part, however, we are doubtful whether any such concession would bring about that result.

THE Viceroy recently met with a painful, though not serious, accident at Viceregal Lodge, says an up-country contemporary. One night, during the late boisterous monsoon weather, his Excellency endeavoured to shut a window in his private apartments, and in doing so let fall the window upon his hand. The result was to take off the nail of one of his fingers—a very unpleasant experience as any one knows who has suffered it. His Excellency, however, has now almost quite recovered from the pain caused by the accident.

MURDERS in the Lahore district appear to be on the increase, observes the local paper. Most of the murder cases committed to trial occur in the Manja portion of the district, in which the Jats of Manja, who have a bad reputation, are generally implicated. Comparing the average number of murders committed in the Manja portion of the Lahore district, with other districts in the Punjab, the number is found to be much larger and not much less than in the frontier districts of Peshawar or Kohat. Manja Jats, we are told, are wealthy people, but are given to quarrelling on most insignificant grounds. Their disputes frequently occur in the division of land and crop, and usually result in murders, grievous hurt, and the like. In the absence of Government prosecutors to assist the sessions court in criminal cases the offenders, who engage counsel for their defence, have great advantage over the police, and are generally let off.

IF it is considered desirable to send British soldiers to India only when they can arrive here between the 1st October and 31st March, on grounds of health, says the *Pioneer*, it is certainly wrong not to observe this precaution in the case of young officers. During this last hot season many young officers have been sent out to India to join their regiments during the hot months. The Horse Guards are in the habit of ordering home, indiscriminately, any officer whom they want, at any time of the year, and thus very often there occurs a paucity of officers in regiments in India when it would be extremely inconvenient to wait till the trooping season to fill up the vacancies. The remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things lies, obviously, in carrying out all peace-time reliefs, exchanges, augmentations, and passing of officers to and from India generally, during the trooping season only.

LORD HARRIS ON DISPUTED POINTS IN CRICKET.

H. E. LORD HARRIS has been appealed to for his opinion on two disputed points in the laws of cricket, which appear to have been exercising the minds of Parsee cricketers in Bombay. Mr. Dosabhai Bomanji Tapia writes, asking us to publish those questions and replies, in the hope, as he says, that "the decisions given will prevent some captains in future from acting as directed by their whims and quite ignorant of the use of the law." The disputed points decided by Lord Harris are as follows:—

(I.) Can a side which has in a one-day's match declared its first innings at an end, and has won the match on the first innings, go in for the second innings?

Lord Harris replies:—My opinion is that it can.

(II.) Can a side which in a two-days' match has declared its first innings at an end (the side that went in second having saved the follow-on) go in for the second innings?

His Excellency answers:—I presume that the innings was declared at an end on the second day. If so, I am of opinion that it can. If not, it is impossible to give a ruling, as Law 54 has not been adhered to. I think these opinions are correct, both according to the wording and the spirit of Law 54, but I am not aware of such questions having been raised before, and it would be safer to refer them to the committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JUNE 30.

THE monsoon is now upon us, but as yet we have had no heavy showers, nor the heavy thunder and lightning which usually accompanies the advent of the rainy season at Nagpore. The few showers that have fallen, however, have effected a marvellous change in the temperature, as well as in the aspect of things around, and everything and everybody is awakening to greater life and activity. One of the oldest inhabitants of Nagpore informs me that in those years when there is more than ordinary thunder and lightning, cholera is sure to make its appearance, and *vice versa*. If this be so, Nagpore is safe from cholera this year. Several fires have recently occurred in the Sadar Bazar, City, and other places. For a large city like Nagpore the arrangements for extinguishing fires are far from efficient, but when the present system of water-works—which is now in active progress—is completed, no doubt more efficient arrangements will be practicable for a quick supply of water to put out conflagrations.

The Chief Commissioner and his secretary Mr. L. K. Laurie are expected at Nagpore on the 4th or 5th prox. from Pachmarhi. Mr. J. B. Fuller, the Settlement Commissioner, is still out in the districts, in the very thick of settlement work, organizing, guiding, instructing, and checking the large body of officials who are working under him. Mr. Fuller has already earned his laurels as a Settlement Commissioner, and doubtless in due course there will be some substantial recognition by the Supreme Government of his arduous labours, which are resulting in large increases of the land revenue of these provinces.

The new Residency on the Takli Hills is making good progress. The walls of the whole structure have risen to almost their full height, and some parts are beginning to be roofed in. The site of this imposing residence is a commanding one; from it one looks down upon the whole station, while a birdseye view is obtained of the Kamptee Cantonment, ten miles distant, as well as of the hills of Kamptee, twenty miles away.

Preparations for the coming census in February next are, I understand, being made under the direction of Mr. B. Robertson, a Bombay Civilian, who is the Superintendent of Census Operations for the Central Provinces. As was done in 1881, selected Government officials from the various departments will be called upon to assist in the compilation of the voluminous returns. Towards this end the Chief Commissioner has notified that that the annual vacation of the Education Department, which occurs in June, will in the ensuing year be taken in February.

MEMORIAL FUNDS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your remarks to-day on this subject you have overlooked the fact that the Fawcett Fund was disposed of a year ago. Rs. 6,000 in all were collected, of which Rs. 4,000 was handed over to the Victoria Technical Institute to found a scholarship in the name of the late Professor; and the balance to the University to provide a collection of works on economics, specially Indian, to be called the Fawcett collection.

One little point ought not to be overlooked in connection with the raising of public funds in the city. There is no other town or city in India on which there are so many calls for a variety of objects as Bombay. Even Calcutta cannot come up to the standard of our public subscriptions and benefactions. Secondly, these subscriptions fall heavily almost always on the same limited number of generous people, European and Native. If the list of funds raised here for all kinds of purposes during the last five years were scanned you would soon see the correctness of my statement. It does happen, therefore, sometimes that funds for a particular object come in slower than expected. All the same Bombay generally is far ahead of all the other provinces on this respect.—Yours, &c.,

W.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to the officers and men of the Port Trust Fire Brigade and to Dock Police Inspectors Smith and Moore, I desire to say that, under my personal supervision and direction, ably assisted by our staff referred to, the recent fire on the Port Trust estate, near the Prince's Dock, was completely subdued.

Our Port Trust fire-engine station being located near, enabled us to be on the spot in a very few minutes after the fire was reported, and there was a plentiful supply of water at the time and little wind.

The fire was well under before the Municipal brigade came on the scene.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAND,

July 2, 1890. Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	31 29	32 37	36 91	25 40
July 2, Wednesday	...	...	...	0 34
July 3, Thursday	0 35	0 8	0 16	...
Total	31 64	32 45	37 7	25 74
Total of corresponding date last year	19 5	22 89	19 28	20 57
Do. in 1888	22 21	21 80	21 98	20 44

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st July, 1890:—

	Ghadechi	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Previously reported	4 28	3 53	5 52	2 75	5 25	3 57
Rainfall on 30th June	0 15	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total up to date	4 43	3 53	5 52	2 75	5 25	3 57

MESSRS. MEIFFRE NEVEU AND COMPANY, merchants, carrying on business in Bombay and other places, have stopped payment.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 1st was 319, giving a death-rate of 16·64 per annum per thousand as against 22·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·16 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 96 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 33, phthisis; 2, cholera; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 35, affections of the respiratory organs; 12, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 22, stillborn; 28, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 10; Brahmin, 15; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 146; Hindu outcaste, 19; Musalman, 87; Parsee, 26; Native Christian, 8; Eurasian, 1; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 335 as against 337 the corresponding period of last year, and 412 the average over the past five years.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain G. W. Brady, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Plymouth, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G D Maclagan
Mr G S Partridge
Inspector-Genl A L Lethbrige
Mr H Meiklejohn
Mr H Beale
Mr E G Barton
Mr J W Hartley
Mr Wm. H Dobbie
Mr and Mrs W Rattigan
Mr T Higgins
Mr A W Cruickshank
Master J Jewett
Mr H A Fraser
Mr E Berrell
Mr C P Fisher
Mr C F Egerton
Mr T R Redfern
Revd W S Kelly
Mr Ernest A West
Mr C J Sibold
Col Empson
Mr La Touche
Mr G Marsh
Mr Maynard
Major Douglas Pryce
Mr Austed
Mr R Cooper and friend
Mr A T Webster
Mr A W Paul
Mr S W Edgerley
Mr J F Davis
Mr and Mrs Beggs
Mr D G Hatchell
Mr L P Jonnson
Dr Dimock
Mr J M Drennan
Capt Swanston
Mr W F Eric Hay
Mr A T Pinhey
Mr A Hill
Lt-Col Hamilton
Mr M G A Worsop
Revd and Mrs C W Simmonds.
Mr R H Greave
Mr Penfound
Mr F W Yeoman
Mr Howaldt
Mr A P Bruce
Major Reilly
Miss Hederstedt
Mr C A Beyts

FOR LONDON.

Major J M Evet's
Mr Cogan
Mr M C Michell
Mr A H Searle
Mr R G Devenish
Lt-Col N G Lyttelton
Mr J Manson
Mr P B Johnson
Mr J Annall
Capt Corkery

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Webber, 11th July, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Bwin Murdoch, Major Sadlier, Mr and Mrs A Muirhead and 2 infants, and Mr C Muirhead, Mr H Nelson, Mr A R Anderson, Mr E Mahon, Mr G O Hewitt.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Dease and family, Mr and Mrs Burbidge.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr H J Maynard, Miss Boyd.

Per s. s. Clyde, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, 18th July, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr A Elliot, Lieut. C D Hodgson, Revd G W Barry, Col C H Rowden, Mr J M Wrench, Mr W B Wight, Mr W F Walls, and Mr J G Allson, Mr Moola Feroz, Mr Sharp, Mr J F Baines, Major A E Duttey, Col M S J Sunderland, Capt Orr, Brigade-Surgeon R Gray, Lieut L Impey, Capt A Pakenham, Mr and Mrs McNair, Mr. De Niceville, Mr and Mrs J C Hannyngton, Major Barr, Major Hobday, Major A Porter, Surgeon-Major Downie, Lieut C J Scott, Lieut R T Laurence, Lady Lansdowne, Lady Maude Anson and Maid.

FOR LONDON—Revd and Mr Newport and Mr C G Webston, Two Masters Lechlin, Mr and Mrs Little and family, Mr and Mrs Turner and child, Mrs Runcorn Mr and Mrs Tyrell, Mr and Mrs F S Taylor, Mr H R Brown Mr B ardsell, Miss Hennessey, Mr Geo. Gartland, Mrs Beddy and infant, and Mr E Popert.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 25th July, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Lieut G F Simmons, Mr and Mrs W Wood and Col M W Rogers.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs H Hastings and Mr H P Burt.

Per s. s. Rome, Capt. A. W. Adamson, 1st Aug., 1890.

FOR LONDON Mr C A Fraser, Professor E Robinson. Miss Cook and child, and Mr E P R Gilman.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G Moyle, Mr G A Anderson, Mr L G Prickett, Mr Campbell, Dr W McConaghy, Mr H A Browning, Mr G G McLeod, Surgeon-Major A Crombie, and Mrs Warren.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE following prices will be paid by combatant officers of Native Cavalry for chargers selected by them from Government Remount Depots, or other Government Agency, or from regimental troop horses:—

	Rs.
Colonial Horses	900
Country-bred horses from Hapun and other branch rearing depots	750
Gulf horses	650

Officers of the Madras Cavalry may select chargers from the ranks of their regiments at the prices shown below, but otherwise under the same conditions as apply to officers of British Cavalry Regiments:—

	Rs.
For Australians	700
Country-bred horses	700
Gulf horses	650

The above amounts will be recovered from the officers' pay by the following monthly instalments, commencing with the first issue of pay after the selection has been made:—

	Rs.
Field Officers and Captains	150
Subalterns	75

It is not often that a Commission falls to a Bandmaster. Bandmaster John Read, of the Middesex Regiment, has just been gazetted Quartermaster.

Captain H. E. C. Way, Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, employed with the Burma Military Police, has reverted to regimental duty, at his own request.

The following postings of Royal Artillery officers has been made by the Horse Guards:—

Major W. D. B. Fenton, just promoted to that rank from No. 21 battery, Eastern Division, has been posted to No. 8 battery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

Captain W. K. McLeod, on promotion for the 3rd Field battery, has been posted to No. 21 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, Fort St. George, Madras.

Captain J. W. Biddulph, No. 20 battery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to No. 9 Southern Division, at Rangoon.

Lieutenant T. E. Marshall, Depot, Western Division, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to No. 2 Mountain battery at Mandalay.

Lieutenant J. H. Winwood, M battery, Royal Horse Artillery, has been ordered to Wellington for duty.

Major T. G. C. Curtis, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mandalay District.

The Native Army reserve is filling so slowly, some 800 only having joined from the Bombay Army, that it has been considered desirable to cancel paragraph 68 of the Reserve Regulations regarding the ineligibility of low caste men to join the Reserve.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel W. H. Sandham, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has retired on an Indian Pension of £450-5 per annum, and extra annuity of £270.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR G. W. SAWYER, S.C., is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

COLONEL C. C. PEMBERTON, S.C., is permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUT. A. H. DENNYS, R.M.L.I., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

SECOND-LIEUT. W. A. M. BRUCE has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUT. F. H. T. ALEXANDER has been nominated officiating A-D-C. to the Resident at Aden.

LEAVE has been granted to Lieut. H. Welman, S.C., for fourteen days, and to Lieut. W. T. Vincent, for one year. Extensions of leave have been granted to Surgeon-Major Arnott for four months; and Captain R. W. Sherrard, for four months, both on medical certificate.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

IN the days of the Honourable John Company, Mr W. A. Carey states, a Golf Club was established in Calcutta on the 24th of March 1839, of which Lord Ramsay was captain. Probably the date ought to be 1829, for it is known that the club was in existence ten years earlier. Tangible proof of the existence of the club in the earlier year is extant in the shape of a large quantity of brass buttons, still in the possession of the club, bearing the Scotch Thistle, the Golf arms and motto "Far and Sure," and the year 1829. No doubt during the past sixty years the Club has had ups and downs, and at times has almost threatened to collapse altogether. In recent years, however, its fortunes have revived, and at present it has a membership numbering about three hundred residents, while upwards of a hundred are on the absent and supernumerary lists.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell f most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL VALUATION OF LAND.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the appeal of Bappoojee Narayen and his three brothers *vs.* the Municipal Commissioner, was called on for hearing. The petitioners sought to recover Rs. 1,417-9-7, being the value of 35·44 square yards of land belonging to them and situated at Girgaum Road, at Rs. 40 per square yard, and Rs. 99-11-3 for the value of compound wall, and Rs. 151-11-8 for compulsory acquisition, together with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. for three months and 21 days. Mr. Framjee E. Viccajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Barder, of Messrs. Barder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the Municipal Commissioner.

The petitioners are the joint owners of the land at Girgaum Road. On the 6th June, 1889, they received a notice from the Municipal Commissioner given under Section 299 of the Municipal Act of 1888 informing them of the intention of the Commissioner to take possession of a certain portion of the land lying within the regular line of the public street. On the 12th June, 1889, the petitioners replied to the notice, calling the attention of the Commissioner to certain correspondence which had passed between them and the Executive Engineer, between December, 1887, and February, 1888, requesting the Commissioner to inform the petitioners before possession was taken, what compensation the Municipality was prepared to pay in respect of the acquisition. By his notice, dated 22nd June, 1889, the Acting Executive Engineer informed the petitioners that he would enter upon the land in question and take possession of the same. On the same day the petitioners replied to the Acting Executive Engineer, requesting him to suspend his notice till they received a reply to their letter to the Commissioner. On the 5th July following, the Acting Executive Engineer sent a reply stating that compensation for the land acquired would be given at Rs. 20 per square yard and Rs. 99-11-3 for the compound wall to be removed during the course of acquisition. After some further correspondence, in which the petitioners declined to part with the land unless compensation was paid to them at Rs. 40 per square yard, the Municipality offering at Rs. 20 per square yard and declining to pay until the land was taken possession of and added to the street, the land was taken possession of by the Municipality on or about the 26th September, 1889. On the following day the petitioners wrote to the Commissioner asking him to allow them compensation for the land; to which he replied that enquiries would be made into the matter. On the 30th September, 1889, the petitioners received a letter from the Acting Executive Engineer saying that the ground acquired measured 35·44 square yards, and that the rate last paid in that locality was Rs. 20 per square yard. In a subsequent letter the petitioners declined to accept the compensation offered, and they submitted that the compensation offered was quite inadequate. The petitioners, therefore, prayed that the amount of compensation payable by the Municipality might be ascertained under the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Burder for the Municipality contended that the value offered was a fair one, as the one which was paid to more than twenty landowners in the same locality, and that the petitioners were not entitled to the 10 per cent. compensation for compulsory acquisition under the Municipal Act.

Evidence was called, after which his Honour, in delivering judgment, said the main question which the Court has to decide was the value of the land. The Municipality offered Rs. 20 per sqare yard, while the petitioners claimed Rs. 40. The evidence adduced by the petitioners was of two kinds, viz. first, actual sales of similar land in the neighbourhood; and the second, theoretical value made by Mr. Campbell as an expert and based on calculations of shop reuts now realized in that locality. The evidence of the first kind, as to the actual sales was preferable; and the second the evidence based on theories, as to the actual sale conveyances of property sold, had been put in by both parties. In this case the evidence based on shop rents gave a greater value to the frontage land than what the landlords gave for them. In respect of small holdings tenants at times ran away with overdue rents. Hence rents were demanded for the shops at a higher rate than what they were worth. Mr. Campbell's calculation omitted the risk of loosening rents, and therefore this kind of evidence was not so reliable as the evidence of actual sales Moreover there was not much difference in shop rents between a shop at Girgaum and a shop at Cumballa. The respondent's evidence as to actual sales was not reliable. The twenty-six instances of conveyances of property to the Municipality put in by the respondent were not sales made in the open market. The valuation of Rs. 20 per square yard was fixed by the Town Council so far back as 1880 and continued ever since without any reference to the market value of the land. They were all instances of compulsory sales, in which there had been no competition amongst purchasers, and therefore they did not really represent fair value of the lands to which they related. For this reason the rate of Rs. 20 mentioned in those sales ought not to be taken to lower the average value of similar lands transferred on actual sales by one owner to another. The petitioners evidence of sales represented genuine prices paid by private individuals in the open market, and the times at which those prices were paid were nearer to the date of the possession of the land in dispute than the dates of respondent's conveyances. The conveyance put in by the petitioners included the value of a building over the land as well as the land itself, however ricketty the building might have been at the date of the sale. Excluding from my consideration that conveyance, the average price of the various sales proved by the petitioners came to about Rs. 30 per square yard. If that conveyance were included it would be Rs. 35 per square yard. This average price included the value of the lands at the back as well as the frontage of the property. In giving, therefore, a fair value of the lands taken up by the Municipality, the frontage value should only be taken into account, and if a mean were struck of the average prices of the different sales proved by the petitioners, Rs. 34 per square yard would be found on the evidence to be the frontage value, and he therefore awarded in respect of 35·44 square yards taken up by the Municipality from the petitioners for the improvement of the Girgaum Road, the sum of Rs. 1,204-4-5. To this might be added the admitted amount of thevalue for the compound wall, Rs. 99-14-3; thus making a total of Rs. 1,303-15-8. The 10 per cent. of the compulsory acquisition claim was disallowed, in accordance with a recent decision of the High Court. The decree, therefore, would be for Rs. 1,303-15-3, together with interest at 9 per cent. from the date of taking possession of the land by the Municipality until the filing of the petition, and certified Rs. 120 as professional costs.

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

MR. RICHARDSON resumed the hearing at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, of the case in which John Alexius, a signaller in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stands charged with doing a rash and negligent act on the 3rd May, and thereby causing a collision to take place between a passenger and an empty train at the Victoria Terminus. Mr. Keily again appeared to watch the case on behalf of the railway company; Inspector Jefferies appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. De Souza for the defence. Inspector Jefferies, on Thursday morning, showed Mr. Richardson over the scene of the accident.

Abbajee Nursingwa, a signaller on duty in the Victoria Terminus goods cabin, having stated that he saw the up home signal standing at danger when the Coorla passenger train passed his cabin, and that he called out to the driver and waved his arms out of the window of his cabin with a view to stop the train, but without success; other evidence to the same effect was given by servants of the company; after which the case was again adjourned.

THE forthcoming number of the *Indian Church Quarterly Review* will contain two important papers, one by the Bishop of Bombay on "The Liturgies of the Anglican Communion," and the other by the Rev. R. M. Denson, Superior of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Oxford, on "The Divine Purpose and Inspiration of the Christian Scriptures."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

SHAMA CHURN SEN, the late Cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, who stands charged with embezzling large sums of money, as well as his son, Aubinash Chunder Sen, who is charged with aiding and abetting his father, were re-arraigned before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday.

Mr. T. A. Apcar, instructed by Mr. G. C. Farr, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Allen, instructed by Babu Gonesh Chunder, appeared for Shama Churn Sen, and Mr. Garth, instructed by Babu Kallynath Mitter, for Aubinash Chunder Sen.

On the case being called on this morning, Babu Kallynath Mitter entered appearance and represented that Mr. Garth was engaged in another case at the High Court and was not likely to appear at the Police Court. He had therefore to apply for an adjournment.

Mr. Farr was opposed to the application, and was prepared to go on at once with the case.

Babu Kallynath Mitter said that the case must either be postponed or proceeded with; and if the latter, Mr. Farr had better open it.

Mr. Farr represented that his counsel had not then arrived, but was expected every moment.

Babu Kallynath Mitter again pressed for an adjournment, on which Mr. Farr applied for two or three minutes' grace, as his peon was waiting for an answer to a memo. he had sent Mr. Apcar.

About twenty minutes after this, Mr. Apcar entered the Court, and intimated that the opening of the case would occupy at least two hours, and if he opened to-day that was all he could do. It was therefore advisable, as his opening would not finish that day, to have the case adjourned. After some further discussion the hearing of the case was fixed for Friday next.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

JERRY-BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—The recent heavy rains put to very severe test the strength of many houses in Bombay, and the fatal facility with which some of them succumbed to the severity of the weather laid bare a defect of our municipal administration, which promptly calls for remedy. The new Act enacts a variety of vexatious provisions, and puts plenary powers into the hands of the Commissioner in reference to buildings. But the building bye-laws have yet to be framed and have to be put into force. There is no doubt a highly reprehensible trade grown up in which men either buy or rent land, build cheap houses, and dispose of them by sale or mortgage. We have known many instances of respectable people being deceived by these jerry-builders. The practice of running up cheap buildings is extremely dangerous and must be checked by timely measures.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is grievously disappointed with the verdict of the coroner's jury on the seven innocent lives which were lost the other day by the fall of a house under construction in the native town. No doubt the evidence recorded was of a refreshingly vague and indefinite character—we mean that portion of the evidence which related to the functions of the Municipality in the matter of house-building. The tenor of the combined testimony of the witnesses examined on this point was exasperating. Everybody in turn came with a determined resolution, as it were, to shift the responsibility from himself and lay it on the Corporation. Each tried to shelter himself under the four corners of the law or the departmental instructions. The jury, which in such cases is more or less a scratch one, seemed to be not very intelligent. Possibly, the testimony offered bewildered them. Anyhow, it is clear the jurors were out of their depth. A more intelligent set of men might have severely cross-examined the municipal officers and servants and wrung out enough to impinge each of them to a certain share of his responsibility. The coroner, too, we are afraid, seemed to have exercised less than his usual acumen in the matter.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses:—If the Municipal Executive are neglecting their duty in keeping building bye-laws in abeyance, Government should step in and wake them up. Hundreds of houses are now being erected yearly in Bombay, and it is not to be expected that the building department will make any fuss for the passing of laws which will entail upon themselves a duty that the public believe they are performing, but which they now know is performed by nobody. The dwellers in houses, and especially the poor who occupy the cheaply built chawls, for which they pay a dear rent, require protection for their lives,—a protection which they do not now enjoy. It is not pleasant to go to bed on a rainy night in the uncertainty of rising alive and well in the morning. To be smothered under the *debris* of one's own house should not be one of the probabilities of living in a house in Bombay.

The *Gujerati* says:—This year Bombay has fallen on evil days and evil stars. Nearly forty lacs worth of property has been consumed by fire within the course of a few months, and neither the Municipality nor the losing owners can be entirely absolved from all blame for the tremendous loss that this city has suffered. Inefficient brigade service, insufficient water-supply, careless supervision, supreme indifference and want of ordinary foresight on the part of the owners must all share the responsibility in this matter. The recent loss of human lives due to the collapse of two houses also tells the same mournful tale of almost criminal negligence on the part of the house-owners and the local Municipality. We well remember the occasion when the wise men of this city wondered how the Surat people were so careless in their arrangements as to allow their town to be nearly consumed by fire. People on the other side of India are now having their turn, and we hardly think our local Solomons can satisfactorily meet their critics. That the first city in India should be without any building bye-laws or sufficient inspecting machinery is really inconceivable, and that the house-owners should be niggardly enough to build their houses with rotten materials which comes down the next day they are put up is also equally scandalous.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Manchester Guardian*, in commenting upon an article on the Crawford Case, contributed to the *Westminster Review* by Mr. Roland Smith, says:—

Mr. Roland Smith calls attention to one side, and on the whole, we think, the stronger side, of the painful dispute which led Lord Reay to tender his resignation of the Governorship of Bombay. The difficulty was a sequel to the shameful story of Mr. Crawford's official career. In June of 1888 the Bombay Government was in a serious dilemma. There was at the same time no moral doubt and no legal evidence of Crawford's guilt. Everyone knew that he had blackmailed his subordinates, but everyone knew too, and none better than those subordinates themselves, that they could not give evidence without the security of an indemnity. If Crawford were acquitted, he would return upon them with his wings changed to scorpions; if he were convicted, there would remain the nice question of estimating the guilt of men who had confessed to buying their promotions with substantial "loans" to the ex-Commissioner. The Bombay Government had to choose between condoning the offence of these passive parties to corruption or allowing the prime corrupter to go free for lack of their testimony. They elected to submit to the former as the lesser evil, and guaranteed immunity from prosecution and from official or departmental detriment to all who should give true evidence. By this course they purged the Civil Service of a disgrace which had made the purity of English administration a good jest for the native press of Poona, but they had still to count with Lord Cross, who forthwith annulled the guarantee and dismissed a number of the late witnesses from the service. We may say at once that Mr. Ronald Smith does not give Lord Cross's defence so fully as we should wish to give it, and as we gather it from the recent Blue-book on the question. The tainted officials were not such blameless victims as Mr. Smith believes nor were their previous records stainless, nor was there wanting a great general principle on which to found the case for their dismissal. Eminent Indian judges protested against the retention on the bench of magistrates who had yielded lightly, as they considered, to temptation, and there was much impressive talk of the righteousness of the fall of Lord Bacon. But it was a conflict of two principles, and that more immediately involved was the principle that a promise given by an English Governor should not be disowned in the name of the Crown. In this case the contract was further ratified, as lawyers say, "by the existence of a consideration." The implicated officials had given a substantial return for the Governor's guarantee. They had put their official careers in the hollow of Lord Cross's hand in reliance on his deputy's promise, and Lord Cross had seen fit to crush them. We eagerly recognise that his motive for putting this reproach on English good faith was his desire for the purity of English justice. But one of the two was already sacrificed. By giving the guarantee we admitted that we were not equal to an open struggle with crooked Oriental ways. By recalling the guarantee we have not cancelled that admission, but have broken our word in order to keep our justice clean-handed. It was a great error of judgment, and apart from the question of honour, it will insure that the Crawford case shall be the first and last instance of a native official turning Queen's evidence in reliance on the Queen's guarantee.

BOMBAY MILLS AND THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

MR. ISAAC WHITTAKER, Mill Manager of Tardeo, writes to the *Manchester Guardian* on the above subject:—

Sir,—Much is being said and written at present about the Indian Factory Laws. I see from a paragraph in an English paper that the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce is taking a leading part in what they call an amendment of the Indian Factory Laws. I may say that the Bombay cotton manufacturers are willing to concede one day per week as a general holliday—that day to be Sunday, unless a native holidy intervenes. In that case they would stop the mill on the native holiday and work on the Sunday. The heads of the different departments signed a petision to that effect a short time ago. I know from practical experience, having worked in English cotton mills for upwards of thirty years, that English mill life is a great deal worse for the workpeople than Indian mill life. Of course the real motive of the Blackburn manufacturers is a purely selfish one. They imagine that Indian cotton mills are competing too closely with Lancashire, and they think we have an advantage over them by working our engines a few hours longer. But let me tell them that the Hindoo weaver, taking the average for the whole year and considering all things, work less hours than the English operative. The natives' work is easier by 50 per cent, and they work in a better atmosphere.

From what I read there seems a most lamentable amount of ignorance in England about Indian affairs, and that too among men who even aspire to be members of Chambers of Commerce. I have watched the Blackburn weavers leave their work at the close of the day, and noted how ill they have looked, watched their listless gait, noted their sunken eyes and otherwise careworn appearance, their persons covered with China clay dust and other ingredients used for heavy sizing. And when you go through some of their weaving sheds, as I have done, with an artificially heated atmosphere of steam and damp and noxious vapours, you will not be surprised at the weavers' appearance. You see nothing of this in the Indian mills. The workpeople seem as lively when they come out of the mill at night as they were when they entered in the morning; and

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 1st July are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—Rain at Mirpur Batoro 3 inches 10 cents; average of 6 other stations 59·1 cents. Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 30th, 14 feet 4 inches against 16 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of mung crop completed in 8 talukas. Kharif preparations still in progress. Locusts appeared in Dadu, Johi and Sehwan talukas, causing some damage. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi and Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—Inundation low. Locusts still is 3 talukas, causing no damage.

Hyderabad.—Rain in 4 talukas; average 93¼ cents. Kharif operations in progress. Agricultural stock fair except in 2 talukas. Locusts in 5 talukas, causing no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings progressing slowly.

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain in some parts of the district; maximum 1 inch 25 cents at Sanand, minimum 2 cents at Viramgam. Sowing of bajri generally commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Sowing operations have not been commenced in some parts of Parantij Taluka for want of rain.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 3 inches 75 cents; total 7 inches 30 cents. Prospects good.

Kaira.—Very little rain throughout the district except in Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas; maximum at Kapadvanj 5 inches 9 cents, minimum at Matar 18 cents. Rain at Kaira 30 cents. More rain wanted in Matar, Nadiad, A'nand and Borsad talukas. Sowing in progress throughout the district. Young crops slightly damaged by caterpillars in Mehmadabak, Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas. Agricultural stocs in good condition.

Broach.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches 50 cents at Hansot and minimum 13 cents at Jambusar. Sowing operations continue. Weather cloudy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain during week in 8 talukas; maximum at Pardi 1 inch 94 cents, minimum at Jalalpor 39 cents; total maximum at Bardoli 34 inches 93 cents, minimum at Jalalpor 17 inches 99 cents. Sowing of rice, bajri and jowari in progress throughout the district. Transplantation of rice commenced in some places. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grain normal. Some damage in low-lying lands by excessive rain.

Khandesh.—Rain more or less in most of the talukas; maximum 7 inches 28 cents at Navapur, minimum 4 cents at Pimpalner. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Young crops in good condition where sowing operations have been completed, Condition of agricultural stock improving. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Rain during the week at Nasik 24 cents; total 8 inches 68 cents: in talukas maximum 5 inches 30 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 6 cents at Baglan. Sowing operations of kharif crops continue more or less throughout the district; but in 3 talukas more rain is wanted. Cattle poor in Niphad and Peint owing to want and dearness of fodder. Prices unchanged.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 3 inches 34 cents; total to date 25 inches 40 cents, being 2 inches 99 cents above average. Abnormal temperature to cool on 25th, 29th and 1st; *nil* on 26th and 27th, to warm on 28th and 30 cool on 30th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 25th and westerly on 30th and 1st. Wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain during week 2 inches 98 cents; total 32 inches 49 cents. Rain general. Young rice crops well advanced. Planting begun. Cattle healthy.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 30th June 1890.)—Rain during week 3 inches 44 cents; total 38 inches 89 cents. Transplantation in progress. Young crops thriving.

Ratnagiri.—Rain rather deficient at Malvan, Vengurla and Guhagar; in other places sufficient transplantug commenced.

Poona.—(Report for the week ending 29th June 1890.)—Rain throughout the district except Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas; maximum 1 inch 96 cents in Maval and minimum 4 cents in Petha Baramati. Sowing of khariff crops in progress in all the talukas. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Indapur and Khed talukas and in Petha Baramati.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 6 talukas; maximum 48 cents in Akola and minimum 1 cent in Nagar: more rain wanted. Sowing and ploughing continue. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—Rain at Barsi 45 and Karmala 5 cents; none registered elsewhere. Sowing of kharif crops is still going on in parts of the Barsi and Karmala talukas, but in the rest of the district sowing is stopped for want of rain. Fodder scarce in some talukas. Prices of food-grains still stationary, but rain is badly wanted everywhere. High unpleasant winds are prevalent at Sholapur.

Satara.—Rain during week in Satara 2 inches 31 cents; total 8 inches 29 cents: in talukas maximum at Javli 2 inches 96 cents and none at Khatav. Rainfall general but insufficient; more wanted in 4 talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain at Bagalkot 32 and at Sindgi and Bijapur 3 cents; none in other talukas. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 32 cents; total 8 inches 18 cents. Rain still deficient to north-east where more is much required for kharif sowings. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Mundargi; average fall for week 22 cents and for season 6 inches and 27 cents; more rain urgently wanted. Jowari sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain. Water and fodder supply scanty in Nargund petha.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout the district; at Karwar 3 inches 21 cents. Sowing and weeding continue. Early sowings doing well.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 45 cents; total 3 inches 13 cents. Sowing operations continue. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain during week 10 cents; total 2 inches 12 cents.

Baroda.—Rainfall during week 78 cents; total 5 inches 93 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—More or less rain throughout the Presidency proper and in Karachi and Hyderabad. More wanted in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops progressing generally except in parts of Ahmedabad, Sholapur, and Dharwar where it is retarded for want of rain. Transplantation of rice progressing in the Konkan and parts of Surat. Young crops damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, by caterpillars in parts of Kaira, and by excessive rain in low-lying tracts in parts of Surat; otherwise good. Fodder scarce in 2 talukas of Nasik, 3 of Poona, 1 of Dharwar and parts of Sholapur. Water scarce in 1 taluka of Dharwar. Agricultural stock poor in 2 talukas of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nasik.

The latest addition to the American Navy, the steel cruiser Philadelphia, is to be commissioned for service in the China stations and is expected to to call at Bombay on her outward passage, about the end of the year.

Professor Gluck recently performed a remarkable and successful operation. He removed from one of his male patients a diseased knee-joint, and inserted an artificial substitute made from ivory. The patient has now left his bed. He walks with perfect ease, and says that his ivory knee-joint is convenient and comfortable in every way.

It is satisfactory to see that Calcutta is bestirring itself on the leper question. The present asylum is to be vacated, the ground on which it is built being worth a lakh of rupees, and a new building will be erected in the suburbs. The District Charitable Society make over Rs. 20,000 worth of trust money to the asylum, and the Municipality will doubtless give a liberal grant annually.

A Japanese royal progress has still some novelty to European eyes. On the occasion of a recent visit of the Empress of Japan to the city of Osaka the following regulations were published "for the guidance of the people" while her Majesty was passing:—"When her Majesty shall pass along, no one must look at her from the frame built on houses for the drying of clothes, or through cracks in doors, or from any position in the upper portion of their houses. If anybody wishes to see her Majesty, he or she must sit down at the side of the road by which her Majesty will pass. No one must look at her Majesty without taking off his hat, neckcloth, or turban, or whatever else he may be wearing on or about his head. Moreover, no one must be smoking while he or she is looking at her Majesty, nor must any one carry a stick or cane. Only women wearing foreign clothes will be permitted to retain their head-covering. Although it may rain, no person will be allowed to put up an umbrella while her Majesty may be passing. As her Majesty passes, no one must raise his voice, nor must any sound be heard; nor must the crowd close in and follow her carriage, for no noise must be made. When her Majesty reaches Umada Station there will be a discharge of fifty fireworks."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CLARKE ROAD MURDER.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Farran and the same Special Jury resumed the enquiry into the Clarke Road murder, in which Kassum Fuckroodin and Mahomed Hoosein Alisaheb were charged with the murder of Raghunath Moroba, on the 25th May last; and Pandu Mankujee was charged with abetting the commission of the offence. The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Raikes for the defence.

Inspector Greyhurst gave evidence as to the arrest of the prisoners in consequence of information received, and the statements made by one against the other prisoner. After some further evidence had been adduced, the Advocate-General asked permission to put in the statements made by the first two prisoners before the magistrate.

His lordship gave the permission, but told the jury that they were to bear in mind that those statements would affect the first two prisoners only, and should not be considered to affect the third prisoner.

The statements were read to the jury.

Assoo, the mistress of the second prisoner, was recalled and, in answer to the Advocate-General, said that she asked the first prisoner what he was doing with Raghia. He said the third prisoner had promised him Rs. 50 for killing Raghia, and that he was going to do so. On the following morning, the first prisoner came and said he was going to fetch money from the third prisoner.

The first prisoner made a statement to the Court to the effect that the second prisoners, Assoo, Raghia, and he went to the Race-course. The second prisoner had brought a rope, a noose was made into which he (first prisoner) put Raghia's head; the second prisoner tightened the rope, and tied it up to a tree-guard; and they afterwards left the place. At Assoo's request, first prisoner went to the third prisoner and got Rs. 49, which he made over to Assoo. She paid him nine rupees out of it.

The second prisoner said he was drunk; he was senseless, he did not know what took place then, but he had made a statement in the police court, which might be read.

The third prisoner, when questioned if he wished to say anything, said: What am I to say?

The Advocate-General addressed the jury on the evidence for the prosecution, urging that the charges against the three prisoners had been fully established.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the jury for the defence, admitted that there had been a quarrel between the third prisoner and Raghia about the ancestral land at Oorun; but he submitted that it did not furnish a sufficient motive for the crime that had been committed. It was only a suspicion raised against the third prisoner. The evidence against him was that he borrowed the sum of Rs. 50; but that fact in itself, said the learned counsel, was no proof that the money was borrowed for the purposes of the murder. The expression used at the caste meeting by the third prisoner was only a random remark made on the spur of the moment; and the learned counsel trusted that the jury would not allow it to prejudice the third prisoner in their minds. With regard to the evidence of the actual murder, the learned counsel said it consisted of the statements made by the first two prisoners, the evidence of the woman Assoo, and other minor evidence. With regard to the prisoner's statements, the learned counsel said they were to be received with the greatest caution. The evidence of the woman Assoo, who was an accomplice, was open to grave doubts, and could not be looked upon as trustworthy evidence. After commenting upon the evidence in detail, the learned counsel asked the jury to come with him to the conclusion that it was not satisfactory, and that it failed to bring home to the prisoners the serious charges made against them.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that, according to the law, the abettor was equally guilty with the perpetrator of the murder if the murder was committed in consequence of the abetment or instigation. The material witness for the prosecution was the woman Assoo; and his lordship remarked that it would be safe to treat her as an accomplice. She did not admit that she knew that the crime was going to be committed; but it might be that she concealed from the jury any knowledge she had of the contemplated murder. But the jury might very well examine her testimony with the other evidence in the case to see how far it was corroborated, and how far the jury could treat her statements as truthful. An accomplice is generally an eye-witness of the crime committed; but there is the danger of his or her bringing on the scene persons other than the real offenders, as he or she might wish to screen a friend or to gratify a grudge against an unoffending person. His Lordship here read Assoo's evidence, remarking that the prosecution said that her evidence was corroborated. The first person who corroborated her was the landlord of the house in which she lived, and another person who said he saw the first two prisoners and Assoo and Raghia together going in the direction of the Null Bazar. Another witness who said that he gave Raghia seventy-five mangoes, some of which Raghia gave to the prisoners to eat, also gave corroborative evidence. Another important witness was a woman, named Godavery, who said that she saw the second prisoner who had come to call Raghia. That evidence, if the jury believed it, showed that up to 6 p.m. on the 25th May, Raghia was seen in company of Assoo and the two prisoners, eating mangoes at the Null Bazar. Further evidence showed that they went to a liquor-shop at the Two Tanks, about 8 p.m., which showed that the two prisoners were in contact with Raghia up to 8 p.m. that day, and to this point it corroborated the statement of the woman Assoo. The evidence of the Parsee liquor-seller at Camateepora brought the four together up to 10-15 p.m. He was the last witness to connect them, and after that the jury had to depend upon the statements of Assoo who said that they then went to the junction of the seven roads and to the Clarke Road, and the Mahaluxmee Road, crossing the railway by the level crossing. Raghia was drunk, but the other three persons were not. The crime having been committed, they returned home. Assoo was corroborated as to some particulars connected with the murder; for instance, that the cap and dhotur worn by the deceased were traced to the possession of the second prisoner who, Assoo said, had taken them into his possession. The evidence showed that the second prisoner, who was in a state of destitution before the murder was afterwards found in possession of a considerable sum of money. There again Assoo's evidence was corroborated; and she described the manner in which certain pots and pans, pledged by the second prisoner with Marwaries were redeemed. The statements made by the prisoners also corroborated Assoo to a certain degree. The money brought by the first prisoner was shared equally between him and the second prisoner. That was the case against the first two prisoners. The case against the third prisoner was of a different character. It appeared that he had a dispute about some ancestral property with his brother's son, the deceased, that the matter had gone before a "panch," and that the prisoner would not accept its decision, and used an indirect expression of threat against his nephew. Before the Magistrate, after the details of the crime had been given, the third prisioner made a statement to the effect, that the first prisoner, having asked him what sum he would pay for the death of Raghia, he said he would pay Rs. 50. His Lordship said this was *prima facie* evidence that there was a conspiracy to murder Raghia. If the jury believed the evidence of Assoo, this latter statement offered strong corroborative evidence of the conspiracy entered into to murder Raghia. After the offence was committed the third prisoner was alleged to have paid Rs. 50 to the first prisoner. These were the salient facts of the case as his Lordship placed them before the jury, asking them to come to a conclusion upon the whole of the evidence adduced in Court.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the first and second prisoners guilty of murder and the third guilty of abetment. The second prisoner, when called upon by the Clerk of the Crown, said he was innocent, and that he had not committed the offence. The first and third prisoners said they had nothing to say.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Cassam Fuckroodin, you have been found guilty of murder on the clearest evidence. You must have known, when you committed the offence, that the law awards only the severest penalty for it. It is my duty to pronounce it. Mahomed Hoosein, on equally clear evidence you have been found guilty of murder, and you also must have known that only one sentence could be pronounced upon the person committing such offence. Pandu Mankujee, you incited the other two prisoners to commit the offence, and the law awards the same punishment to the instigator as the person who commits the offence. His Lordship then pronounced the formal sentence of death upon each of the prisoners in succession.

The prisoners were then removed from the dock.

The following case was heard before his Lordship and a Common Jury:—

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF SAFFRON.

Bowjee *alias* Tookaram Atmaram was charged with house-breaking and theft of twenty-seven tins of adulterated saffron, the property of Messrs. Swift and Farrow; Bhowan Munjee was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen saffron; and Cullianjee *alias* Keshowjee Maljee, and Maneckchand Maljee, brothers, were charged with dishonestly receiving stolen saffron, and with voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of stolen saffron. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the second prisoner; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the third and fourth prisoners. The first prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Anderson briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury to be these. The prisoners were charged in three groups—the first by himself; the second by himself; and the third and fourth together. The class of goods stolen was called adulterated saffron, which was contained in tins, each tin holding 2 lbs., of the value of Rs. 58. The saffron was in the possession of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, who carried on the business of public accountants and were also secretaries and agents of the National Mortgage Bank, Limited, which advanced monies on the security of property, Messrs. Swift and Farrow were not the owners of the saffron, but held it in security on behalf of the person to whom they had advanced money. Each case contained 48 of these two-pound tins; each tin was of the value of Rs. 58, so that one case was of the value of about Rs. 3,000. The firm in question was the only firm that imported saffron of this kind; and the cases bore a peculiar mark. On the 8th May last two cases of saffron, each containing 48 tins, were lodged with Messrs. Swift and Farrow. It was a class of goods which were sold to very few people in large quantities, but were sold to many people in small quantities. The occurrences, which formed the subject-matter of this enquiry, took place between the 29th May and the 15th June. The history of these tins began on the 28th May, when the first prisoner was in the service of Messrs. Swift and Farrow as a peon on seven rupees a month. He happened to be absent from duty on the 28th May, when Mr. Farrow and also a clerk noticed one of the cases showing signs of having been opened. They found two tins on the top layer missing. There were three layers of tins in each case. The first prisoner afterwards made a statement to Mr. Farrow, who sent his clerk out with the prisoner, and after some time during which they went to several places, the prisoner re-appeared with the clerk and restored the two missing tins to Mr. Farrow. The man would then have been summarily dismissed, but in consequence of a further statement he made the case was examined, when two more tins were found empty. The first prisoner was again sent out with the clerk; and although he did not bring back the saffron, he paid Mr. Farrow Rs. 116 as the value thereof. The first prisoner was then dismissed. The next thing which happened was on Saturday, the 14th June, when Mr. Farrow ordered a man to have the cases tinned up. The man found some more tins missing, and he noticed bran coming out of some other tins, which appeared to have been freshly soldered. It appeared that by the 14th June six tins were gone and nineteen tins had their contents removed, and were filled with bran and soldered again. By an extraordinary coincidence, something which was happening in another part of the town on the 15th June, threw unexpected light upon the matter. On the night of the 15th June, the first two prisoners drove together to a house of ill-fame in the native town; and after some time, the first prisoner got again into the victoria and drove off to Girgaum, where he regaled himself with pegs of eau-de-cologne and soda water. As it happened, he became hopelessly drunk and in his drunken condition handed the Parsee shopkeeper a currency note in payment. The Parsee becoming alarmed put the first prisoner into the victoria and took him to the Girgaum Police chowkey, where he made over the currency note. On Monday, the 16th June, the first prisoner took the police to the house of the second prisoner at Mandvie, but the second prisoner altogether disowned the first. Fortunately, it happened that the victoria-driver, who took the police to the house of the second prisoner, was the same who had driven the two prisoners to the house of ill-fame; and when the second prisoner denied all knowledge of the first, the driver took the police to the house in question, where a woman named Bhickoo produced, and handed over certain documents bearing the name of Messrs. Swift and Farrow. The police made the fullest enquiries; and just as Mr. Farrow was puzzling his head over the theft of the saffron, the police placed before him his dismissed servant, the first prisoner, who made a statement and gave certain information which enabled the police to trace the missing saffron. They first went to Dongree Street, where the second prisoner keeps a grocer's shop, and afterwards to Girgaum Back Road, where the third and fourth prisoners keep a grocer's shop in addition to a firewood depot. The second prisoner, who at first denied everything, was charged with receiving six tins. He produced four, not from his shop, but from his house. Other tins were found with the third and fourth prisoners. The police found with the first prisoner a bunch of keys, two of which opened the padlocks of Messrs. Swift and Farrow's godown. Rs. 100 in cash were also found with him.

Mr. Farrow was called as a witness for the prosecution, but his evidence was not finished when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

HIGH COURT.—July 4.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

3,133-90—Chalk, W. and S.—Sulluman Husson vs. The New Oriental Bank Corporation.—Craigie, L. and O.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

8,924-90—Conroy and B.—Mulji Govindji vs Nathubhai Hiraohund—Chalk, W. and S.

For Consent Order.

717-89—Jefferson, B. D. and K.—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs. Zenabai and another—Wadia and G.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

644—Chitnis, M. and M.—Goswami Shri Vithlesji Dwarkanathji vs. Sha Runchordas Khusal.—M., D. and J.

653—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Rahimboy Alladinbhoy vs. C. A. Turner.—Little, S., F. and N.

656—Little, S, F. and N.—C. A. Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

674—Conroy and B.—Haji Abdool Rahiman Haji Allarakia vs. Haji Noormahomed Hajee Tarmahomed and others.—Payne, G. and S.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CITY OF ROME.

The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, from New York, with nearly a thousand passengers, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday (June 8th) and reported that at an early hour that morning, during a dense fog, she ran on Fastnet Rock, and had a narrow escape from ship-wreck. Terrible excitement prevailed amongst her passengers. It was at 4 A. M., although soundings were being taken continuously, that the Fastnet Rock was struck bow on. The vessel's forefoot got on to the rock, and but for the promptitude displayed in reversing the engines, another great disaster would doubtless have had to be recorded. From the saloon passengers landed at Queenstown the following particulars have been obtained:—The City of Rome left New York on the afternoon of Saturday, May 31, for Queenstown and Liverpool with 263 saloon, 246 intermediate, and 302 steerage passengers, and a general cargo. Up to Wednesday, June 4, remarkably fine weather was met with. After that date, however, the steamer encountered strong easterly gales, and passed seven large icebergs. The weather became very thick on Saturday night, and as a consequence the steamer's speed was reduced, and she was navigated with great care. On Sunday morning at four o'clock the fog became very dense, and Captain Young, who was on the bridge, gave instructions to have soundings taken every few minutes, and the vessel's powerful steam whistle kept blowing. With these precautions, the City of Rome was steaming along slowly when the man who was using the lead shouted that they were running into shallow water. Captain Young immediately gave orders to stop and reverse the engines full speed astern. The order was at once obeyed, and the steamer's speed checked. Her prow, however, struck the Fastnet Rock, and the collision, which caused the vessel to shake from stem to stern, woke the sleeping passengers, who rushed on deck to ascertain what had occurred. The female passengers excitedly demanded information as to the nature of the accident, and on being informed that the steamer had struck the Fastnet Rock, many of them became much terrified. Meanwhile the steamer had been backed off, and the boats cleared for lowering if necessary. Captain Young then had the pumps sounded, and announced, to the relief of all on board, that no danger need be apprehended. Subsequently, however, a further examination was made, and it was discovered that the lower part of the steamer's iron stem was broken, and that water had rushed in and filled the fore-peak tank. The City of Rome soon afterwards resumed her passage to Queenstown, proceeding about half speed, and arrived at 10 A. M., when 133 passengers disembarked. The saloon passengers presented an address to Captain Young when off the harbour, commending him for the careful and skilful manner in which he had navigated the steamer, and for having thus averted what might have been a terrible calamity.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE ARMY.

The inspection of the students and the award of the swords of honour at the Oxford Military College took place on Tuesday afternoon (June 10th) by the Duke of Cambridge before a large and very influential assemblage. At the luncheon presided over by Colonel Moncrieff (chairman of the council), to which about 400 sat down, the Duke of Cambridge in responding to the toast of the "Army and Navy of England," said that he was glad to hear that the financial condition of this establishment was as satisfactory at that moment as appeared to him to be the general condition in which the college was being conducted. (Cheers.) We live (continued His Royal Highness) in times in which great changes are continually taking place, and amongst them we have had a period when it has struck me, and others with me, that all thought had been given simply to scholastic learning. Now, scholastic learning has, of course, enormous advantages, and I am the last person to say one word against it, but I think that physical training is absolutely essential in order to make the scholastic learning which is acquired useful and beneficial to those who have the advantage of entering into it. I can only say, as far as the army is concerned, that we have been already, and I hope in the future we may be still more, benefited by the youth that has been educated in this college. (Cheers.) You are aware, perhaps, more than I am, that there have been already among them the names of those who have made themselves conspicuous by their gallantry, by their devotion to their Sovereign and to their country. (Loud cheers.) We live in times when people think that sentiment ought to be put on one side. I am one of those who think that sentiment as a rule must in the long run govern the world, and to guard the area which develops so rapidly now from day to day it is the more essential to keep up the sentiment of cohesion among great bodies of men who are anxious to do their duty, in order to maintain the importance of those institutions in which they have been educated. (Cheers). That is a sentiment which I hope will pervade all this description of institution. It is a sentiment which I hope will ever pervade the army. (Cheers.) I know it has been said that it is necessary. I say it is essentially and absolutely necessary, and it is only by sentiment that great bodies of men are enabled to do these acts of gallantry, those acts of distinction to their Sovereign and to their country for which hitherto I am happy to think this great empire has been conspicuous, and which I hope will be ever the leading element in every part of the world. (Cheers) I know there is no compulsion as to entering the army from this college, but I believe, and I hope—indeed, I know—that the great bulk of the students here are going into the army, and I feel sure in doing so they will do credit and honour to the institution which has educated them in a manner which, I believe, will be for their future happiness and for the advantage of the country which they are anxious to serve. (Cheers.) The company then adjourned to the gymnasium, where the riding exercises, consisting of heads and posts, lemon-cutting, tilting-at-rings and tent-pegging were gone through, after which the head master, Mr. J. P. Kirkman, mentioned the successes which the college had recently gained at Sandhurst, Woolwich and the preliminary exhibitions. After presenting the awards, His Royal Highness referred to the importance of discipline. Young Gentlemen (he said, addressing himself to the students), you wish to get on in the world; you are very young—perhaps not always over wise—and therefore it is essential that you should have instilled into your minds useful and wholesome lessons. Now you, I believe, intend—most of you, if not all and I hope it may be all—to enter Her Majesty's service. You are often told that small matters are of no consequence. I tell you they are of the greatest consequence. In order to command you must know how to obey. That is the first thing, and if you want to know how to command you must make yourself respected by those whom you intend to command. Therefore you must set a good example in all things, but in discipline beyond all. The first feeling and the first instinct of a soldier is discipline. If a corps of an army is well disciplined you can do anything with it; go anywhere; if there is no discipline it is a mob useless, valueless, and the sooner you get rid of it the better. Therefore the foundation of all is discipline. Discipline is composed of very small matters—matters which the general public look at with indifference. Often I hear even myself accused of absurdities when I insist on certain small matters being attended to, but you may believe me that unless you attend to small matters the great ones will not succeed.

Success depends upon very small matters. You have only to study the history, and the orders, and the letters of the greatest of our generals. What did the great Duke of Wellington do? He attended to the smallest matters in the army, and, unless small matters are attended to success in great ones must be very doubtful. Therefore small matters are the first consideration. Even punctuality is essential, a great essential and unless punctuality is observed you may depend upon it that things will go wrong. There is also another point, and that is not to be argumentative, and that is a very serious matter. (Laughter.) We are living in an age of great liberality of thought. Everybody thinks for himself—not a bad thing, no doubt, but in the military matters certainly it is essential that the thoughts of individuals should give way to the thoughts of those who lead. That produces obedience. Again, everybody writes now; everybody has an idea that they know better than their neighbours; and they may do so, but it will not do for everybody to have an idea of their own. We should get into chaos if we had that. You had much better follow a man that you think less intelligent and clever than his neighbour if he is in a position to call out and demand submission to his thoughts. Therefore, let me tell you that though writing may have its advantages, it has very great disadvantages, and as far as the military element goes, we have had a great deal too much. It is the public who think that obedience is not so much required as it used to be. I have no doubt you all wish to be field-marshals, and I rejoice to see a field-marshal here—Sir F. Haines. (Cheers). You have all got a field-marshal's baton in your knapsacks if you choose, but you must exert yourselves to obtain it, and what is more, you must not suppose that the old theories and the old practices of war and of armies can be set aside for new theories, however clever and however ingenious. (Cheers.) His Royal Highness returned to London by the four o'clock express.

The *Shields Gazette* announces that Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P. for the Tyneside Division, has given the sum of £250,000 for the founding of institutes at York and Newcastle for the education of miners, to whose hard and often ill-paid labour the hon. gentleman ascribes his wealth. The gift is also made in memory of his wife.

There is an old story to the effect that a man who, in exchange for his soul, had been dowered by the Evil One with unlimited wealth, complained to his benefactor that he couldn't spend his income. "Then," quoth his Satanic Majesty, "start a newspaper, and you will have no further difficulty." The late Mr. Edward Lloyd took over, if he did not establish, several newspapers, including *Lloyd's Weekly* and the *Daily Chronicle*. One might expect, therefore, to find that he reduced himself to beggary and died penniless, writes the *Madras Mail*, but the probate of his will shows that his personal estate at his death was worth £563,022.

A correspondent from Rome, writing to the *Gazette of Portugal*, says:—Rumours have been circulated that British subjects in India have been sending representations protesting against the spiritual jurisdiction of the Padroado over some of the provinces of British India, alleging a rupture between Portugal and the Holy See. From information I have been able to obtain from reliable sources, I can affirm again, as I did once before, that there is no foundation whatsoever for the rumours, which appear to be sensational or perhaps interested. The relations between Lisbon and the Vatican continue very friendly, and there does not appear anything to interrupt their harmony. I may add that even lately, the Holy Father made known officially to the Portuguese Government how much satisfied his Holiness felt at the zeal and care which the Portuguese Cabinet had shown in the development of the college established for the Catholic missions of the colonies belonging to Portugal.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The London correspondent of the *Hindu*, writing on June 13th, says:—

In reply to a request made to him a few days ago, Mr. Gladstone expressed his ready willingness to receive the Delegates from the Congress and grant them an interview. His own expression was that he should be "glad" to see them. He fixed yesterday afternoon as the time, and his private room in the House of Commons as the scene of the interview. Some of the delegates were, at the time the engagement was made, still in Scotland completing the series of meetings, and had to be requested by telegraph to expedite their return. They did so, and arrived in London yesterday morning. The delegation to Mr. Gladstone consisted of Mr. Hume, Mr. Bannerjee, Mr. Mudholkar and Mr. Digby. Mr. Eardley Norton was to have been present, but he was unable to attend. Punctually at half-past four, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., bright and cheery as is his wont, met the Congress representatives in the Central Lobby, conducted them through the Inner Lobby, along two of the Library corridors, to Mr. Gladstone's room. Here the deputation found Mr. Gladstone ready to receive them. He advanced nearly to the door to greet his visitors. Mr. Digby introduced the Indian gentlemen first, and in mentioning Mr. Hume, referred to him as the son of the old Parliamentary economist, Mr. Joseph Hume. Mr. Gladstone greeted Mr. Hume with especial heartiness, twice over saying: "I wish your father were with us now." The illustrious old statesman, who seemed to be in the best of health and spirits, busied himself in placing his visitors in the most convenient manner to himself. He has become slightly hard of hearing, and listens with his hand outspread to his ear. Mr. Hume was courteously bowed to a seat on his right, Mr. Bannerjee to one directly in front, Mr. Digby and Mr. Herbert Gladstone sat next, and Mr. Mudholkar was at the Liberal leader's left hand. Mr. Digby having intimated that the delegates wished to pay their respects to Mr. Gladstone personally and to speak with him on the Councils' reform proposals now before Parliament. Mr. Gladstone signified his acquiescence, and at once established most friendly relations by saying, "I suppose the two Indian gentlemen speak English?"

"Oh! yes," replied Mr. Hume, "they speak it uncommonly well."

"Ah!" said he, "I have often said nobody speaks such good English and with such admirable intonation as do people from the East Indies."

Mr. Bannerjee explained that this was, probably, due to the thorough manner in which the English, a foreign tongue, was grounded into them while they were young.

Mr. Gladstone, inclining his head as if in agreement, added:

"It is singular, how, the farther you go from England the better the English language is spoken. In France, by the French people, it is spoken worst of all. In Germany things are a little better. In Poland there is a great improvement, and so also in Russia. But it is only in India and by Indians that it is really well spoken, by those who are not English, with intonation and clearness."

After this compliment the conversation turned to politics, and the situation of affairs in India which had brought the delegates to England. (It must be understood that what follows merely indicates what, without impropriety, may be made public in India.)

Mr. Bannerjee spoke of the thirty or more meetings he and others had addressed in various parts of England and Scotland, respecting which Mr. Gladstone asked a number of questions. Before, however, this phase of the movement was discussed fully, Mr. Hume explained to Mr. Gladstone the Congress position and what were its proposals, particularly in regard to the Muhammadan opposition. This latter, indeed, Mr. Gladstone himself brought to the front, characteristically seizing upon the central point of the Reform movement so far as it may affect the proceedings in Parliament. Mr. Hume was able to give Mr. Gladstone most assuring information on this point, while it was pressed upon him that there was no racial difference between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, that there was little likehood of any serious troubles existing between them. With very slight exceptions, indeed the followers of the Prophet, it was stated, were Hindus who had been converted to Moslemism and who, because of their conversion, had not ceased to be Hindus. This point evidently impressed Mr. Gladstone; he signified special interest in it, and recurred to it more than once. Conversation then turned again to the existing situation and the course to be taken.

"I congratulate you, gentlemen," said Mr. Gladstone, "on the interest which is taken in your subject. I do not consider the political tone of the present day is anything like so good as it was in the past, not so good as it was forty or fifty years ago. But, even then, consider what would have been thought of a proposal to grant, in however mild a degree, representative institutions to India?" This remark was accompanied by a most expressive gesture indicating the alarm with which the idea would have been received. "From this fact," he continued, "it is easy to see how your question has grown, and how opinion upon it, too, has grown."

Mr. Hume (evidently influenced by his contiguity to Mr. Gladstone, with a gesture of his own, indicative of rising waters): "Yes, the position at which we have arrived is inevitable. It is simply the outcome of the forces we have ourselves called into existence in India.

Mr. Gladstone nodded assent, and, addressing Mr. Bannerjee, said: "You have spoken of your meetings, and of the resolutions passed in your favour, how do you stand with regard to the Bill now before the House? By the way, do you both (turning to Mr. Mudholkar) stay for the debate?"

Mr. Bannerjee intimated that it would be impossible for him to stop longer than another week, while Mr. Mudholkar said he thought he should not go away from England for a month.

Mr. Gladstone: "Yes, the debate has been greatly delayed, and we do not know even now when it will come on. Do you expect to get any support from the Conservatives?"

Mr. Digby explained that he had recently heard, on the authority of an Indian gentleman now in England who was not over-zealous in behalf of the Congress, and to whom Lord Cross had expressed himself, that the Government would not give way. This, too, in spite of so many of the Viceroys of India being in favour of the introduction of the elective principle.

Mr. Hume mentioned the views of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, whilst another of the party pointed out that in February last five out of six of the rulers of India were alleged to be in favour of the adoption of the elective principle.

To Mr. Hume's statement, Mr. Gladstone had said, "Yes, it is most remarkable that four Viceroys should have expressed themselves in favour of his proposal." (The third and fourth Viceroys alluded to, were evidently Lord Northbook and Lord Ripon.) The further remark rather puzzled him. "Five out of six," he asked, "who are they?" Upon the names of Lord Lansdowne, Sir Steuart Bayley, Lord Reay, Lord Connemara, and Sir Auckland Colvin being mentioned, he said, "Ah! you are referring to subordinate Governors too. What I had in mind was Viceroys only. It is very remarkable that there should be such unanimity."

The conversation then swung back to the practical point of Lord Cross's Bill, and what is to be done with it.

"Do you expect any Conservatives to vote for the elective principle?" Mr. Gladstone enquired.

"No," was the reply; "or, at least, not more than half-a-dozen. Sir Richard Temple, Sir Albert Rollit, and a few others may vote for Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment. Certainly, not more than ten or a dozen Conservatives at most will support it."

"And the Dissentient Liberals? How do they stand on this matter?"

Again the reply was of an unsatisfactory character. It ran somewhat to this effect. Little or no aid could be hoped for from the Dissentients, with the exception of Mr. Caine, who was most heartily with the movement. (Here Mr. Gladstone signified special interest, adding that Mr. Caine occupied an independent position with respect to the party.) As to Mr. Chamberlain, he had made no secret of the intention to do all he could to defeat the projects of the Congress. He had even gone so far as to say that he might speak against Mr. Bradlaugh's motion, which, by the way, it was remarked, dealt only with the principle of election, leaving details—the how

PURE PERSONALITIES.

LORD HARRIS appears to be starting well in his career as an Indian Governor, observes the *Echo*, although he will probably find before long that the work of administering the government of a province comprising such a heterogenous mass of peoples as Bombay is not such an easy matter as it might seem to be at first sight. Lord Reay and many of that nobleman's predecessors have found this out to their cost, and it is more than probable that the new Governor will go through pretty much the same experience. When Lord Reay took his departure from Bombay a short while since, after what was—officially, at all events—thought to be a most successful term, a large section of the people made little effort to conceal the joy they felt at getting rid of him. It is abundantly obvious that the Governor cannot please everybody, particularly in a place like Bombay.

Count Hatzfeldt is one of the ablest of the ambassadors in London. There was a time when he was supposed to have the best chance of being Bismarck's successor as Foreign Minister, and for a time he held the place. He was a great favorite of the grim and jealous Chancellor, in spite of his ability; for Hatzfeldt had the good sense and the loyalty always to stick to his own business, and never to intrigue against the great Minister. So popular was he that Bismarck stretched a point so far as to allow him to draw his salary as Ambassador to Constantinople while he lived as Foreign Minister in Berlin. But Count Hatzfeldt is not very active. He loves, like many another able man, to lie a-bed o' mornings, and to peruse French novels when he should be writing dispatches. His natural indolence is perhaps increased by the cigarette, of which he is almost as constant a smoker as Mr. Labouchere or Lord Randolph Churchill. But in activity and cigarettes are his only weaknesses. He lives with great care, being divided in his affections between weak tea and claret and water. The impartiality of his taste is so great that he sometimes takes them both for breakfast. All his colleagues admire and like him, and he is considered one of the very best representatives that the German Empire ever sent to this country.

Sir William Harcourt says that the greatest man of affairs he ever knew was Count Schouvaloff. He was Russian Ambassador during the Beaconsfield Ministry, when the relations of Russia and England were so severely strained. He knew what took place in the Tory Cabinet within an hour or so, and was able to checkmate every move with unerring instinct. He had one great weakness. After he had taken his many bumpers at dinner—he was glad to have a bottle of champagne at his side after dinner. "Ah, you treat me," he used to say to the friends who were kind to his weakness "As if I were Lord—" a peer known to most of the world for his devotion to the worship of Bacchus. Count Schouvaloff died the other day in his sixtieth year.

James Whitcomb Riley, the American poet, is a small, plump, comedian-faced man, with a large, strong nose and a pair of clear gray eyes which look out kindly and humanely through an elegant, gold-rimmed eyeglass, for the Hoosier poet is as thoroughly circumspect in every detail of his dress as though he had been born and bred in Gotham. In conversation he frequently denounces shams, and that, too, in no very gentle terms. Referring to the immense number of offers of work which he has received since the advent of his fame, he said bitterly: "I am flooded with that sort of thing, accompanied by offers of the most magnificent pay all the time now, but it doesn't mean anything, because you see, I'd have to be five or six poets merged in one in order to cover the immense field of work that publishers lay out for me. Don't understand that I consider this kind of thing any compliment, because I don't. In fact, I look at it as the exact reverse. If some of these golden showers had fallen in my struggling days it would have been different."

A unique record has just been made by a member of the Inner Temple. Lieutenant-General Gloag, of the Royal Artillery, on retirement after a brilliant career in India, decided to be called to the Bar. He accordingly enrolled himself as a student member of the Inner Temple, diligently attended the lecture rooms, and has just had the satisfaction of seeing his name in the successful list of candidates for the Roman Law Examination—the preliminary test for the Bar final. We believe we are correct in asserting that there has been no previous instance of an officer of Lieutenant-General Gloag's rank in the army entering the Bar, and the fact that the gallant officer should have so pluckily tackled his examiners after so long an interval since his schooldays entitles him to special praise. After his call, General Gloag will seek Parliamentary honors in the Liberal interest.

A Sydney paper has been publishing an account of an extraordinary character, a brother of Douglas Jerrold, who was a sort of Australian "Wandering Jew." He was a man of parts, but a hopeless Bohemian. He could settle down nowhere. He had trudged all over the Australian continent, and was known in every one of its newspaper offices. He would turn up periodically in a ragged shirt, well worn corduroys, an old cabbage-tree hat, and a Rip Van Winklish beard. He would ask for work. "What sort of work?" "Writing leaders, paragraphs, reporting, type-setting, canvassing, anything." He would stay for a fortnight, and then abruptly disappear, no one knew where.

Henry Kingsley, brother of the Canon, spent five years knocking about Australia in a somewhat similiar fashion. But he settled down at last, and turned his experiences to excellent account in novel-writing. Notwithstanding the rise of "Rolf Boldrewood," many good colonial judges are of opinion that Henry Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn," is the best and most realistic Australian story ever written.

It is very curious, said a once-intimate friend of Disraeli, that Froude should be writing a sketch of him, because he always intensely disliked Froude. Lord Rowton will never, of course, write the life. There is one man, however, who could write a good deal of Disraeli's inner life—that is, Sir William Fraser—formerly member for Kidderminster, and a life-long acquaintance of Disraeli.

"Did you ever hear," said this friend and admirer of the great Tory leader, "did you ever hear what Disraeli's last speech in the Carlton Club was? It was this. A somewhat vulgar follower had just been beaten in something for which he had been seeking, and he went to Disraeli for consolation. 'You should take a course of Balzac,' said the great leader. 'I'd prefer a course of Beaconsfield,' replied the follower. 'Ugh,' was Disraeli's only reply. Then he went out of the club and home to Curzon street, which he never left again. 'Ugh'—that was Disraeli's last speech in the Tory head-quarters."

What is the House of Commons coming to? asks a home paper. The other night there blazed offensively and inevitably upon the members of the Assembly a pair of glaring, yellow, low-heeled shoes, the shoes that are worn by 'Arrry in his most exuberant mood on the sands of humble Margate. One could see the perturbation of the House. Men beheld this portentous phenomenon, but pretended not to notice it, as one does with some sight too shocking or too shameful to look at, too blatant to be ignored.

Lord Randolph Churchill was supposed to have marked disastrously the final break to the old traditions of the past in appearing one day in a pair of tan-colored boots. But then it was boots he wore, and the color, though not black, was of a tinge so deeply copper as to be almost inoffensive. But the seaside shoes could not be ignored. The audacious wearer was no less a person than Mr. Gray, and as Mr. Gray was taking a prominent part in the Tithes Bill, the only suggestion that could be made was that he adopted this strange method of attire so that he might be certain to catch the Speaker's eye.

The *World*, says *Galignani*, has fallen into a strange error this week, in stating that "Frisco can no longer claim the only American princess, as Miss Clara Ward has become the Princesse de Chimay," since there have been for many years now several American princesses. I will mention a few notable ones out of the number. The Princess Vico Vare Cenci was Miss Eleanor Lorillard Spencer (of New York,) the Princess Brancaccio was Miss Field (of New York), the Princess de Lyna was Miss Parsons (of Ohio), the Princess de Ncer was Miss Bradle-Lee (of, I believe, Boston), and is now, since the Prince's death, the wellknown Madame de Valdersee.

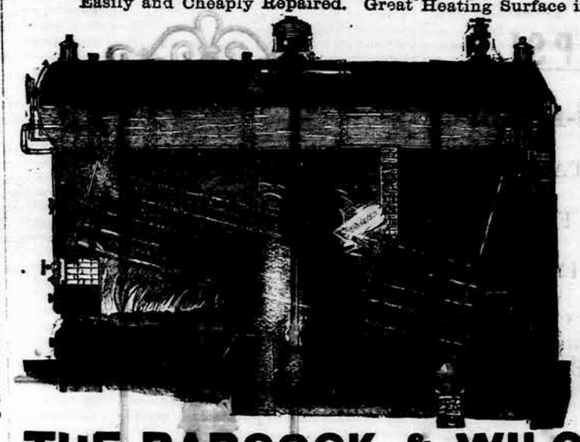
The poor Duchess of Five is undergoing already much of the misery which English snobbery insists on inflicting on all royalties. She is asked to every form of bazaar, entertainment, and public gathering, which has charity for its object in the hope that the prospect of staring at a real live princess will attract a large crowd of visitors. She bears herself very sweetly and modestly, though very shyly, on these occasions. The other day, when the bazaar was opened in the grounds of University College for the benefit of the hospital, she was very pale and terribly frightened, and after the opening ceremony rushed round the stalls, evidently eager to get the ordeal over as soon as

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT, Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

● NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co. 78, Tamarind Lane Fort Bombay.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

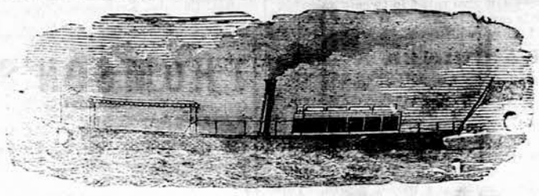
Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

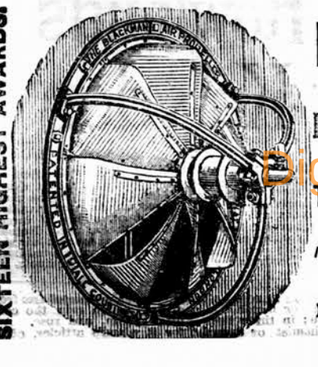
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN Air Propeller

For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD.,
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.	Unnatural Excitement.
Mental Depression.	Giddiness.	Errors in Diet.
Skin Eruptions.	Liver Derangements.	Thirst, &c.
Constipation.	Feverishness.	Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER

For VENTILATING Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For COOLING Purposes, and
For DRYING any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." A B C Code used

BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

NOTICES

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.	Superior in style and excellent in quality	Finest quality we can produce
Balmoral Boots.	26s.	35s.
Button Boots.		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	15s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 6d
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	15s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS, (*Registered*)

with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a foot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
4, OXFORD STREET LONDON

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, &C.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Moller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Moller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!

EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.

Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

TRADE MARK

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per b.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

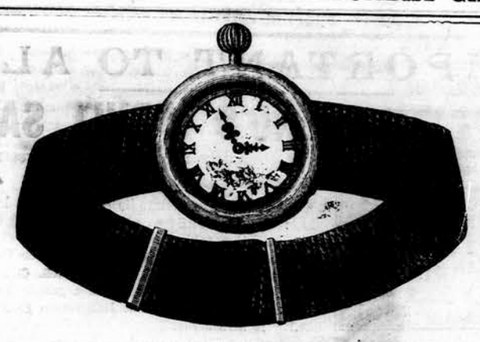
Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.



THE above is an Illustration of our SILVER WRIST-WATCHES with FLEXIBLE SILVER BAND, and BUCKLE, *complete.*

The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years.*

Price—Rs. 65 net.

The same in 18*ct. Gold,* **Rs. 210** net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY, AND POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. Staff Lines.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pass claims at once that it is not pure.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
Needham's Polishing Paste
TRADE MARK
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
{KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

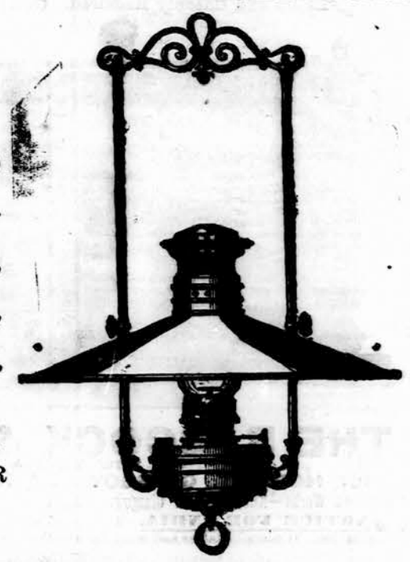
FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS!
PUNKAH-PROOF
HANGING, TABLE AND WALL LAMPS, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.



No. 6785.

LANTERNS!
STORMPROOF
STREET LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, AND EVERY KIND OF LANTERN OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE & MANUFACTURE, EXPRESSLY MADE FOR THIS COUNTRY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST sent free by Post to the Mofussil.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES.
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Pioneer & Co., Lahore.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Glove-fitting Trade Mark.
"D" FITS LIKE A GLOVE
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

Rowland's Odonto
Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor
A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, or 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND, and avoid spuriously worthless imitations.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
ART JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

BENGALI MOTTO BROOCH,

"Tomari"—Meaning "Thine Only."
Brooch and Hair Pin,
Richly set with Diamonds.
Rs. 420, cash.

FASHIONABLE DIAMOND BANGLE.

Half Hoop Diamond Bangle.
Rs. 750, cash.

PRETTY DIAMOND BROOCH.

"Kitten and Chicken," set with Diamonds, Fine Pearl at end of Bar.
Rs. 230, cash.

HALF HOOP DIAMOND BANGLE.

Fine Diamond Half Hoop Bangle.
Rs. 1,000, cash.

DIAMOND STAR.
PENDANT, BROOCH or HAIR PIN.

Beautiful Diamond Star.
Rs. 720, cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.